FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 057 *22 March 1979*

ALBANIA

AWP CC Adopts Liberation Anniversary Celebration Decision B 1
Briefs: Alia, Carcani Activities; Haxhi Lleshi Activities; B 2
Publication of Hoxha's Works

BULGARIA

Reportage on Portuguese President Eanes' Visit Continued C 1
Visit to Varna Okrug Village C 1
End of Talks C 1
Departure for Romania C 2
Portuguese CP Organ Interviews Todor Zhivkov C 2
Second Session of Economic Talks With Mexico Ends C 2
Austrian Visitor Discusses East-West Trade Prospects C 3
Briefs: Experts in Mexico; Filipov in Plovdiv; Argentine C 3
Ambassador Departs; Finnish Ambassador's Farewell;
Honors for Zambian Ambassador; Departing Somali
Ambassador; Mikhaylov, IZVESTIYA Deputy Editor;
Krustyu Trichkov's Activities; Stoyan Mikhaylov's
Activities; GDR Army Anniversary

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Opens CPCZ Central Committee Session D 1
Chnoupek Holds Talks With Bulgarian Minister D 1
Partial Yugoslav Reporting on PRC Aggression Attacked D 1
TRIBUNA Scores Chinese Aggression, Its Defenders D 2
[Kudrna, 14 Mar]
Further Reportage on Bilak-Led Delegation to India, Afghanistan D 2
Kabul Departure D 2
Prague Arrival, Welcome D 3
CPCZ, CPI Communique [RUDE PRAVO 19 Mar] D 3
Scientific-Technical Development Deficiencies Noted D 4
[Semela in TRIBUNA 14 Mar]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Egyptian-Israeli Treaty Precludes Middle East Peace [Reisz] E 1
Defense Minister Hoffmann Condemns PRC Aggression E 2
Increased Economic Relations With Colombia Reported E 2
FRG Citizen Sentenced for Transit Violations E 2

HUNGARY

Kadar, Others Attend Awards Ceremony F 1
Nemeth Receives Dementyeva-Led Party Delegation F 1
Yugoslav Fighters Union Delegation Ends Visit F 1

POLAND

Gierek's 16 March Press Conference Reported G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 17-18 Mar]
Government Expresses Concern Over PRC 'Pressure' on Laos G 8
Wojtaszek Confers in Libya With Jallud, At-Turayki G 8
Departure From Libya G 9
Jaroszewicz Addresses Meeting on State Farm Tasks G 9
Briefs: Spring Farm Work; Export Issues Discussed; Economic Talks With Cuba; Portuguese Ambassador Received; Economic Talks With Sweden; Flood Alerts Issued G 10

ROMANIA

Portuguese President Eanes Arrives in Bucharest 21 March H 1
Report on 'Exchange of Views' H 1
Report on Official Talks H 1
Ceausescu's Dinner for Eanes H 2
Report on Eanes' Toast H 2
Finance Minister Meets British Officials in London H 3
Netherlands Foreign Minister To Visit 25-28 March H 3
Bucharest Meeting Marks Hungarian Republic Anniversary H 3
SCINTEIA Article on Anniversary H 3
Foreign Trade Minister Has Talk With DPRK Counterpart H 5
PRC Communist Youth Delegation Continues Visit H 6
Venezuelan Movement Secretary Holds Talks in Bucharest H 6
Venezuelan President Receives Visiting Parliamentarians H 6
UN Envoy's Speech on Middle East Situation Reported H 6
SCINTEIA Urges Negotiations in International Conflicts H 7
SCINTEIA Comments on New Law of Sea Conference H 8
SCINTEIA Advocates Unrestricted Free Trade H 9
Grand National Assembly To Convene 30 March H 10

YUGOSLAVIA

Further Reportage on Vrhovec's Visit to France I 1
Francois-Poncet, Vrhovec Toasts I 1
Press Statement on Talks I 4
Vrhovec Comments I 7
VJESNIK Interviews French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet [18 Mar] I 9
VJESNIK Scoffs at Categorization of 'Progressive' CP's [Brihta, 17 Mar] I 13
Austrian Foreign Minister Cited on Yugoslav Relations I 14
Mijatovic Returns From Venezuela, Brazil I 14
Dragasevic Ends Visit to Libya, Departs I 14
SWAPO Leader Interviewed on Independence Problems I 15
SAWPY Vice President Receives ZANU Secretary General I 15
Commentator Tackles Dragoycheva Points on Macedonia I 16
[Kolendic in BORBA 11 Mar]
Gligorijevic: Bulgaria 'Escalates Falsification' of History I 19
[BORBA 11 Mar]
Mikulic Chairs LCY Presidium 21 March I 21
Tasks of League of Peace Discussed 21 March I 22
Gligorov Confirms 'Pressure' Needed for Market Unity I 22

AWP CC ADOPTS LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION DECISION

AU211240 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

["Decision of the Central Committee of the PLA 'On the Celebration of the 35th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Homeland and the Triumph of the People's Revolution'"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 21 (ATA)--The Albanian newspapers publish today the decision of the Central Committee of the PLA "On the Celebration of the 35th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Homeland and the Triumph of the People's Revolution". This year, the decision says among the other things: The Albanian people will magnificently celebrate the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

On November 28, 1944 the Albanian people, through their legendary national liberation war and under the leadership of the Communist Party (today the Party of Labour) with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, scored the most memorable victory in their century long history. For the first time they won their genuine national freedom and independence, established the people's power and became masters of their destinies. The triumph of the people's revolution opened a new epoch, the brilliant epoch of socialism in Albania.

The 35 year long period is another heroic epopee as glorious as that of the antifascist national liberation war. During this period great achievements of historic importance have been scored. An end was put to the domination of the foreign capital and the plunder of the riches of the country by the imperialists. The capitalists and feudals were expropriated, private ownership and together with it the exploiting classes and the exploitation of man by man were done away with. There was created the sole system of socialist economy which is based on the social ownership of the means of production. The bases of socialism were successfully laid in all the fields of life.

National economy and culture have assumed a broad and all-round development. The well-being of the people has been constantly increased. The beautiful life flourishes everywhere, the man of the new socialist system is being forged. The defence of the homeland has been strengthened as never before. The PSR of Albania enjoys a great international prestige, she has numerous friends and wellwishers far and wide [in] the world.

The new Socialist Albania is a vivid proof which turns down the slanders of the bourgeois and revisionist enemies against socialism and which asserts the strength and vitality of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The impetuous and nonstop development of socialism in Albania is a deed of our heroic party and a testimony to the correctness of its line and of the teachings of the beloved leader of our party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The Albanian people celebrate the great event of the 35th anniversary of the liberation at a time when the situation in the world is turbulent and full of dangers for the peoples, which stem from the aggressive and expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social imperialism and Chinese one. Imperialism and reaction try to grab the peoples of their freedom and independence, to stamp out the revolution and smash socialism. To these aims serves also the whole activity of the modern revisionists of all hues.

The situations we are undergoing and the great tasks laid down by the party require to be always on foot, always ready to work vigorously and with firm confidence to carry forward the production, education and the defence of the homeland, to courageously break through the imperialist and revisionist encirclement and blockade.

The decision calls on the working class, cooperativist peasantry, people's intelligentsia, youth and woman, the entire people to meet the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland with as great results as possible in all the fields.

The decision mentions further on the instructions given about the broad ideopolitical and cultural-artistic work to be carried out on this occasion, for the celebration of the great historic national and local events, the work to be carried out for the education of the masses with the patriotic and revolutionary traditions and other activities.

The Academy of Sciences in collaboration with the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, the Tirana University and the V.I. Lenin party school will organize the natic al scientific conference devoted to the problems of the socialist construction of the country.

In the end the decision says:

The Central Committee of the party expresses its full conviction that the Albanian people, closely united round their party with the communists in the van, will transform the jubilee year of the 35th anniversary into a year of attack, into a year (?of) new battles and victories on their revolutionary road for the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland.

BRIEFS

ALIA, CARCANI ACTIVITIES--A meeting was held at Vlushe Village, Skrapar District, on 18 March to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Seventh Assault Partisan Brigade. Attending were former partisans of this brigade, cooperative peasants and others. Also present were Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Adil Carcani, Politburo member and first deputy premier; the delegation of the Communist Party of Brazil now on visit to Albania and guests from Berat, Permet and Lezhe districts. Myzafer Sulejmani, first secretary of the Skrapar District party committee, presided over the meeting. Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, greeted the gathering on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Mar 79 AU]

HAXHI LLESHI ACTIVITIES--The Tropoje District People's Council Executive Committee met today in the city of Bajram Curri to review the 1978 plan and budget fulfillment and to set tasks for the district's economic and cultural development in 1979. The meeting was also attended and addressed by Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Mar 79 AU]

PUBLICATION OF HOXHA'S WORKS--The 29th volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's works has come off the presses and is now on sale. This volume contains materials covering the period February 1965 through May 1965, most of which is published for the first time. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Mar 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES' VISIT CONTINUED

Visit to Varna Okrug Village

AU210910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Today the working people of Aksakovo Village, Varna Okrug, most cordially welcomed Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal. They were welcomed by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Peko Takov, Todor Stoychev, the ambassadors of the two countries and by other officials.

At the village central square girls presented bread and salt to the esteemed guests while children dressed in folk costumes offered bouquets of red carnations.

At the administrative house of the Georgi Petleshev agro-industrial complex Boris Bonev, deputy chairman of the Varna Okrug people's council, and Georgi Zhilin, chairman of the complex, spoke about the development and future of the present highly effective socialist agriculture, the entire production of which is based on industrial principles.

End of Talks

LD211718 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Varna, March 21 (BTA)--The official Bulgaro-Portuguese talks ended here today with a one-hour talk between Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of Portugal.

The experts accompanying the two heads of state attach great importance to the length of the two statesmen's talks--two hours and a half in the beginning and an hour today. They assess this as another good sign of the prospects which open up before Bulgaro-Portuguese relations.

The two documents signed here today--an agreement on international transportation of goods and passengers by motorway and a protocol which goes with it, and a long-term programme for economic, scientific, technological and industrial cooperation--come to reaffirm the two countries' readiness to develop their cooperation.

This morning General Eanes, Mr Todor Zhivkov and the officials accompanying them visited one of the nine agro-industrial complexes in the county of Varna. The guests were made familiar with the solving of the agrarian problem in Bulgaria by using cooperative forms in organization and management of agriculture. They were informed in detail of the agro-industrial complexes set in the country at present, which condition the introduction of industrial methods in agriculture. Their establishment also opens up possibilities for intensification and specialization in agriculture, its integration with the food industry and closing the land-final product cycle. The guests were also informed that in Bulgaria agricultural workers have been brought fully at par with the industrial workers in remuneration and use of all social gains.

The Portuguese president evinced interest in the number of specialists working in agriculture and the use of scientific achievements in this field. He also showed interest in the financial and juridical independence of the agro-industrial complexes.

Later on General Eanes and Mr Todor Zhivkov had a helicopter flight over the counties of Varna and Tolbukhin.

Departure for Romania

LD211722 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Varna, March 21 (BTA)--General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of Portugal, left this country today.

General Eanes paid a three-day official visit to Bulgaria, accompanied by his wife, at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

At Varna Airport General Eanes was seen off by Mr Todor Zhivkov and important Bulgarian state leaders. Bulgaria was the first socialist country visited by the Portuguese president. He left for Romania today.

PORTUGUESE CP ORGAN INTERVIEWS TODOR ZHIVKOV

AU212010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The newspaper O DIARIO, organ of the Portuguese Communist Party, published answers given by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to questions posed by the newspaper's special correspondent in Sofia Luis Barros.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed with satisfaction the significant progress of the Bulgarian-Portuguese relations in the areas of politics, economy, and culture. He expressed hope that the development of these relations will receive a new impetus as a result of the visit of the Portuguese President General Eanes in Bulgaria, and that the spirit of friendship between the two peoples will be further consolidated.

The interview specially noted the fraternal relations between the BCP and the Portuguese Communist Party.

In the part of the interview which deals with our country's foreign policy, Comrade Zhivkov stressed that its most characteristic lines are its peace-loving nature, its principled character and its constructiveness. It is a policy of strengthening the fraternal union with the socialist countries, a policy of solidarity with peoples fighting for national and social freedom and a policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

SECOND SESSION OF ECONOMIC TALKS WITH MEXICO ENDS

AU211134 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The second session of the Bulgarian-Mexican joint commission for commercial and economic cooperation has ended in Mexico. The session reviewed the fulfillment of the agreements signed between the two countries. The trends toward further developing cooperation in industry, agriculture and trade were also outlined. An agreement on cooperation between Bulgaria and Mexico in the sphere of tourism was also coordinated.

AUSTRIAN VISITOR DISCUSSES EAST-WEST TRADE PROSPECTS

AU211000 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA)--Dr Fritz Bock, chairman of the Danube Europe Institute in Vienna, chairman of the Vienna conference on East-West cooperation held March 5 through 8, was on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian chamber of commerce and industry.

Before his departure from Bulgaria, Dr Bock told journalists that the purpose of his visit was to set up a correspondent's office of the Danube-Europe Institute in Bulgaria. In his view this matter would be solved in the nearest future.

The institute chairman pointed out that relations between Bulgaria and Austria were satisfactory for both sides, but this did not mean that they had to stop at this point. He added: "I think there exist still more unexplored possibilities for economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Austria."

Dwelling on the matters of cooperation between the East and the West, Dr Fritz Bock said that he personally considered industrial joint production as the most efficient form of joint economic activity. He added: "It is a question of industrial joint production not between two countries but such on an international scale. These are the particular aims pursued by the Danube-Europe Institute. Besides industrial joint production, of course, any other forms of economic cooperation can be as good."

The Austrian guest concluded: "As chairman of the second Vienna conference on cooperation between the East and the West which has just ended, I think that it will serve its purpose very shortly. It will contribute to expanding economic contacts between the countries."

During his stay in Bulgaria Mr Bock met the chairman of the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank, Mr Kalinov, the deputy minister of foreign trade, Mr Grudi Zhelev, and the chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr Penko Penkov.

BRIEFS

EXPERTS IN MEXICO--Mexico, 12 March (BTA correspondent's report)--Jose Lopez Portillo, President of Mexico, visited the state of Guerrero yesterday. At the end of his tour a conference was held in the town of Acapulco at which the president was briefed by local leaders on the progress of the implementation of local plans in the state and on the work of a group of Bulgarian experts who for several months, together with their Mexican colleagues, have been studying opportunities for building two agro-industrial complexes in that area. The leader of the Bulgarian specialists' group briefed President Portillo on the past work of the specialists by stressing that they are successfully concluding the first stage of their activities. The conference was also attended by Bogomil Gerasimov, Bulgarian ambassador to Mexico. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Mar 79 AU]

FILIPOV IN PLOVDIV--A Plovdiv Okrug Komsomol organization's accountability-election conference has begun in Plovdiv. Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug party committee; Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee and others were among those attending the conference. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 7 Mar 79 AU]

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Yesterday Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, received Tulio Oscar Sugasti, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Argentina in our country, in connection with his forthcoming final departure from our country. The meeting was attended by Nikolay Minchev, deputy minister of foreign affairs. On the same occasion Nikolay Minchev gave a luncheon for Tulio Oscar Sugasti, ambassador of Argentina to Bulgaria. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Mar 79 p 6 AU]

FINNISH AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL--Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov today received Soini Palasto, Finnish ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his forthcoming final departure from the country. Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 15 Mar 79 AU]

HONORS FOR ZAMBIAN AMBASSADOR--The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has presented the Madara Horseman Order, second degree, to Peter Lesa Kasanda, Zambian ambassador to Bulgaria with residence in Moscow, in connection with his final departure from Bulgaria and for his contribution to the development of friendly relations between Bulgaria and Zambia. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Mar 79 AU]

DEPARTING SOMALI AMBASSADOR--Nikolay Minchev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, on 8 March received and gave a luncheon in honor of Ali Haji Hashi, Somali ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his forthcoming departure. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Mar 79 p 2 AU]

MIKHAYLOV, IZVESTIYA DEPUTY EDITOR--Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received Nikolay Novikov, deputy editor in chief of the USSR daily IZVESTIYA. The meeting was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. It was attended by Radoslav Radev, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department and by Lalyu Dimitrov, editor in chief of the daily OTECHESTVEN FRONT. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 12 Mar 79 AU]

KRUSTYU TRICHKOV'S ACTIVITIES--On 1 March Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, took part in the Pernik Okrug Komsomol organization accountability-election conference. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 1 Mar 79 AU]

STOYAN MIKHAYLOV'S ACTIVITIES--On 1 March Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, took part in a session of the BCP Stara Zagora Okrug organization which dealt with improving the party ideological activity in the Okrug. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 1 Mar 79 AU]

GDR ARMY ANNIVERSARY--Col Gerhard (?Hein), GDR military naval and air force attache to Bulgaria, today gave a cocktail party in Sofia on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the GDR National People's Army. Present were Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, deputy ministers, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army as well as chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 1 Mar 79 AU]

HUSAK OPENS CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD211914 Prague CTK in English 1817 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The 13th session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee opened here today to discuss a report of the party Central Committee Presidium on fulfilling the resolutions of the 15th party congress and other tasks of Czechoslovak agriculture and the food industry. The session was opened by Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak. The report was delivered by alternate member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Milos Jakes.

CHNOUPEK HOLDS TALKS WITH BULGARIAN MINISTER

LD212359 Prague CTK in English 2111 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations and some international issues were discussed here today between Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and visiting Bulgarian First Deputy Foreign Minister Mari Ivanov.

PARTIAL YUGOSLAV REPORTING ON PRC AGGRESSION ATTACKED

LD212230 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent, Alexander Petrzelka, has prepared the following note dealing with peculiar reporting by some foreign newspapers: [Petrzelka] The Yugoslav press, although closely following the development of events between China and Vietnam, has to date never used the word aggression. It always speaks only of a border conflict, military dispute or armed clashes. And thus, by keeping quiet about the true nature of the issue--that is, the armed Chinese aggression against peace-loving Vietnam--the Yugoslav press creates an incorrect picture in the readers' minds. As a result, the Yugoslav public does not distinguish between China and Vietnam: Nobody is the aggressor and nobody the victim. On top of that, the reports are almost entirely limited to Chinese or pro-Chinese sources, mostly without any comment.

Yesterday, however, the Beijing correspondent of Belgrade's POLITIKA did add a brief commentary to a report issued by NCNA. I quote: Following the withdrawal of its armies and with Vietnam willing to negotiate, China has shown good will and accepted proposals for negotiations. Such a commentary can be described as false, to us a euphemism. It is well known that Beijing has not completely withdrawn its aggressive armies and that it was in fact forced to negotiations by a military defeat and world protests against its expansionist policy. What then is the POLITIKA correspondent's aim? To generate pro-Chinese sentiment among Yugoslav readers! But that's not all: Sympathy for present-day China means antipathy, if not hostility, toward Vietnam. Therefore, Belgrade's POLITIKA approves the aggressive and hegemonist orientation of Beijing with all its consequences. The attack against Vietnam was just the beginning, what comes next? This attitude is not only detrimental to the process of detente in a broader context but it also plays into the hands of world reaction and its anti-communist and anti-socialist crusade.

TRIBUNA, SCORES CHINESE AGGRESSION, ITS DEFENDERS

AU211152 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 11, 14 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Leading article by Frantisek Kudrna: "The Main Feature of Our Epoch"]

[Excerpt] The Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam is an example showing cogently where revisionism and opportunism lead and what results nationalism and chauvinism yield if they are not fought against consistently. The Chinese example only reconfirms the lesson drawn from the more than 100 years of the proletariat's battles for social and national liberation: That any placing of national interests above the interests of the working people of the whole world and the creation of theories that are to substantiate this national preference always result in the betrayal of the revolutionary struggle of working people, in cooperation with the class enemy and in the transition to his platform.

We also remember very well that those who yesterday defended the counterrevolutionary elements in Czechoslovakia, today defend China's overt aggression against Vietnam and assume--along with the Chinese leadership--the same position as the governments of imperialist powers.

The Chinese aggression only confirmed once and for all another experience: That not every state, party or individual that verbally brandishes socialism can be regarded as being socialist. Deeds alone are the decisive criteria!

Today's political, economic and military strength of socialism shows the world the correctness of socialist ideology and the successful nature of the socialist path. Socialism is, therefore, becoming increasingly attractive to the exploited masses throughout the world.

The class enemy has grasped that naive intimidations with the bogey of communism are--for the most part--no longer effective today. This is why he is frequently hiding behind the mask of socialist terminology to confuse the people and to get them back under its influence with less effort.

The betrayal of the Chinese leadership is so appalling because in many a place it can disorient revolutionary forces and help to cause them to disintegrate and weaken. The aggression of the modern Chinese mandarins has, however, demonstrated before the eyes of the whole world that they are not concerned with the welfare of the working people--not even in their own country and even less so in neighboring countries--but with gaining supremacy over Southeast Asia first and then over other parts of the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BILAK-LED DELEGATION TO INDIA, AFGHANISTAN

Kabul Departure

LD211148 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the party's Central Committee, which visited the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan at the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, left Kabul for home by air today.

The delegation was seen off at Kabul Airport by Shah Wali, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and other leading party and state officials.

Prague Arrival, Welcome

LD212111 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Today the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee, returned to Prague from a visit in the Indian Republic and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. At Ruzyne Airport the delegation was welcomed by Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee, Jan Fojtik, secretary of the party Central Committee, and other leading workers of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CPCZ, CPI Communique

AU211035 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Report on the joint communique on talks between a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and representatives of the Communist Party of India [CPI], held in Delhi during the CPCZ delegation's visit on 14-18 March 1979]

[Text] The joint communique on the visit of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation to India states among other things: "The CPCZ and CPI support all steps leading to further deepening unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement in the struggle for peace, international security, democracy and socialism. They condemn attacks against its unity, against real socialism and all attempts to undermine its revolutionary character."

The two fraternal communist parties appreciate in the communique the advanced relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the Republic of India and the CSSR. The further all-round development of cooperation and friendship on the principles of peaceful coexistence corresponds fully to the line of both the CPCZ and CPI and is in the interest of the people of both countries.

The communique stresses that the CPCZ representatives expressed high appreciation of, support for and solidarity with the CPI activity; its political, economic and social struggle for the benefit of the Indian working people and the efforts of Indian communists for safeguarding peace and security and achieving social progress. The two sides resolutely condemned the imperialist policy of feverish armament and plans aimed at developing and producing new types and systems of weapons. They expressed themselves in favor of banning the neutron bomb, halting the production of new types of nuclear weapons and all mass destruction weapons and their full liquidation. They highly valued and expressed full support for the USSR's consistent peace policy and other socialist countries and, in this context, for the conclusions of the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in Moscow last November.

The joint document on the talks of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation and the delegation of the CPI National Council in Delhi stressed; "the CPCZ and CPI are in full solidarity with the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against Chinese aggression. They condemn the Chinese invasion, demand a halt to the aggression and an immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory. They demand a halt to the Chinese military demonstrations on the border with the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and to the preparations of aggression against Laos." It drew attention to the fact that the present Maoist aggression against the People's Republic of Vietnam is not the first of its kind in modern Chinese history. Since its aggressive war against India in 1962 China has been occupying extensive Indian territory. The joint communique further stressed: "The aggressive Maoist policy is a gross violation of relations among states and a serious threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the whole world. The Beijing leaders have once and for all unmasked before the eyes of the whole world the aggressive essence of their great power expansionist policy. The two sides consider it, therefore, inevitable to intensify the struggle against the hegemonist, great power-chauvinist and expansionist policy of the present Chinese leadership. They condemn the arming of China with the modern military technology of imperialist states, which seriously threatens world peace. The present policy of the Maoist leadership is a policy of militarism and war preparations and presents a great danger to the peaceful future of mankind. The forces of peace, progress and freedom throughout the world must take a firm position against it."

The CPCZ and CPI welcomed the victory of the revolutionary patriotic forces in Cambodia. They voiced full support for and solidarity with the People's Revolutionary Council as the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people and are convinced that the building of a new, just and consistently democratic system in the People's Republic of Cambodia will contribute to consolidating peace, friendship and goodneighborly relations in Southeast Asia.

The two sides expressed in the joint communique full solidarity and active support for all nations fighting for their national and social liberation and for peace. They voiced the determination to further strengthen and intensify traditional contacts and cooperation between the CPCZ and CPI according to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to help jointly to further consolidate the unity and cohesion of the entire international communist movement.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT DEFICIENCIES NOTED

AU211302 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 11, 14 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Jiri Semela article: "Primary Task"]

[Excerpts] The 12th CPCZ Central Committee session has appraised the fact that since the beginning of the Sixth 5-Year Plan a number of positive results have been achieved in the area of scientific-technical development. [paragraph continues]

Examples are found, in the technology of nuclear reactor production, high-voltage semi-conductor technology, microelectronics and the production of new chemical materials. A number of new apparatuses have also been developed, including computers of the 3.5th generation.

However, the CPCZ Central Committee simultaneously pointed out problems existing in this area. For example, certain new apparatuses are not achieving the designed parameters and this reduces their exportability. It is as though the designers, producers and sometimes even planners did not know that today it is not the cheap products that assert themselves best on world markets, but above all good quality products with high utility values and top technical-economic parameters.

It is known that our production is divided into too many branches, sectors and types. This fact, too, is reflected in the scientific-research and development base which--due to its programs, organizational form and lack of material coordination--has not become a significant factor in the current structural changes in the Czechoslovak national economy.

The lack of coordination between development programs and technical development programs, the broad range of industrial products and insufficient integration in the international division of labor place demands on the scientific-technical base that it is incapable of fulfilling on a corresponding level and within the required deadlines. The reason is that from 1 percent of the worldwide scientific-technical base--which is what Czechoslovak science is--we demand the solution of up to 70 percent of the volume of world wide research problems.

The scientific-technical revolution demands a higher concentration of production and research, based on a higher degree of Czechoslovakia's integration in international cooperation, primarily within the framework of long-term target programs of the CEMA member countries.

We lag behind in and the number of innovations is low. This is so despite all the methodology issued to date and despite all the changes in finance methods. Nor can we be satisfied with the length of the innovation processes, particularly in consumer goods. If we compare them with the developed industrial states we see that ours take almost twice as long.

Time and again our party pointed out that most deficiencies in the scientific-technical processes have subjective causes and stem from weaknesses in management, planning and organizational work. The party has stressed that it is necessary to create conditions on all management levels for broadly implementing the scientific, technical and workers creativity; the innovators movement and comprehensive socialist rationalization.

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY PRECLUDES MIDDLE EAST PEACE

LD212350 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Since yesterday the Israeli Knesset has been debating the treaty negotiated by the United States, Egypt and Israel. Can this treaty really be called a peace treaty? Albert Reisz looks at this question:

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin was quite categorical. First, there will be no independent Palestinian state; second, Israel will never withdraw to the frontiers which preceded the June 1967 aggression; third, all of Jerusalem will remain in Israeli hands; fourth, Israel will continue to occupy Arab territory. In order to complete the list, Begin would have had to add: Fifth, there will be no peace in the Middle East. It is not the PLO or socialist countries who are saying this: it is Begin, for he himself yesterday told the Israeli Knesset everything that can be said about the treaty which the United States, Egypt and Israel are preparing to sign in Washington over the weekend.

Begin mentioned precisely those problems whose solutions create the prerequisites for peace in the Middle East. The treaty merely skirts around the main problem, however. The main problem is not the State of Israel, not its existence; it is not that which is in question. It has always been the stand of the socialist countries that the State of Israel is a reality and that its existence is not under discussion. This has been expounded in numerous official statements by the Soviet Union, for example, which calls for security for all the countries of the region. The problem is that Israel has pursued from the day it was founded a policy of territorial expansion, which has caused millions of Arabs to be driven from their homeland. These people exist and any Middle East settlement worthy of the name is confronted with the question of what is to happen to them. These people have a right to a homeland. This is not something abstract but a political reality. They have a right to a state of their own.

The autonomy which is said to be planned in the treaty is and cannot be a substitute for the right to a state of their own, for even when the Arabs have this autonomy, they will remain under Israeli supremacy. Most important of all; however, all this has been negotiated without their participation, that is how one treats subjects, and who will blame the Palestinian Arabs for not wanting to be treated as such?

By the way, while negotiations on these questions were taking place, first in Camp David and then in Egypt and Israel, one or two persons may have been so naive as to expect the U.S. President to broach his favorite topic: human rights. What is going on in the Israel-occupied Arab territories is currently being debated in the United Nations. But Carter ignored the question of human rights and those who were waiting for a presidential word on human rights were really naive. The situation is even worse than this, however. These treaties coldbloodedly disregard all UN resolutions which call for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. This is a demand which must be met, otherwise anyone could suddenly decide to seize neighboring territories. The Chinese leadership has apparently learned something from this; the fact that it was unsuccessful is another story. But in the interest of peace and security this must not serve as a model. That is one aspect of the demand. The other is that seizing land is seizing land.

The majority of the Israeli parliamentarians will probably ratify the treaty. This will solve nothing. In the Middle East it has always been the arrogance of Israeli expansionist policy that has broken peace. And the fact that the U.S. military presence will be increased in the wake of the treaty makes things even worse.

DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN CONDEMNS PRC AGGRESSION

LD212149 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1418 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffman has condemned the peace-endangering, aggressive policy of the imperialist strategists and the Beijing rulers. Speaking at a meeting of the GDR People's Army's Civilian Employees' Trade Union, the minister said that China's criminal attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] was a continuation of the policy of the present Chinese leadership which wants to push through its hegemonistic goals. Thanks to the heroically courageous defense by the Vietnamese people led by its communist party, and thanks to the SRV's prudent and sensible attitude, the Soviet Union and other socialist states as well as powerful, world-wide protests, this threatening danger has been averted. These events also showed how seriously the CPSU's and SED's warnings must be taken to the effect that abrupt changes in the international situation cannot be precluded and that the danger of a worldwide military conflict can very quickly appear on the horizon. That is why it is important to be always vigilant. It remains the internationalist class duty of all army members and civilian employees to maintain the socialist fatherland's defense capability at the necessary level.

INCREASED ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH COLOMBIA REPORTED

LD220423 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR and Colombia have agreed to increase their economic relations. This fact emerges from the final document of the third meeting of the joint GDR-Colombian government commission which took place in Berlin on 19 and 20 March, 1979.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR TRANSIT VIOLATIONS

LD162056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Berlin city court sentenced today the agent of the secret service controlled Lampl gang, Werner Bartels from Hamburg, to 6 years' imprisonment for gang-like organized crimes and misuse of the transit agreement. The agent was recruited and instructed for subversive actions on GDR transit routes by the gang leader Lampl, his intimate partner Hannelore Krug who runs an agency in Berlin (West) and by the professional criminal Juergen Elsner. As driver of vehicles used for smuggling people out he deliberately misused the regulations of the transit agreement and the entry regulations into the GDR applicable to FRG citizens. It was proven anew in the trial that in order to camouflage his crimes Lampl instructs his agents that in case of arrest to hide the criminal misuse of the transit routes organized by him, to suppress his role as gang leader and to deny any contacts with him. The private Polski Fiat 125 SOL-JL 26 used by Bartels for the crime was impounded.

KADAR, OTHERS ATTEND AWARDS CEREMONY

LD201752 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Summary] On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Republic of Councils, awards have been presented in the Parliament. Four people received the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic; 4 received the Red Banner Order of Merit for Labor; 29 received the "For Socialist Hungary" Order of Merit; 60 received the Order of Merit for Labor in Gold; 9 received the Order of Merit for Labor in Silver and the Presidential Council awarded 5 retired personnel from the armed forces with the Red Star Order of Merit.

"The awards were presented by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee, Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee, were also present."

NEMETH RECEIVES DEMENTYEVA-LED PARTY DELEGATION

LD220006 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, has received the Moscow party delegation. The delegation, which is led by Dementyeva, secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, will visit Koebanya in the afternoon and take part in the festive session of the district party committee.

YUGOSLAV FIGHTERS UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD180646 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 17, (MTI)--The delegation of the Federation of Yugoslav Fighters' Unions, (SUBNOR), headed by Vice-President Monchilo Dugality, stayed in Hungary between March 12 and 17 at the invitation of the Hungarian Partisan Alliance. The delegation carried on talks with the delegation of the Hungarian Partisan Alliance headed by President Lajos Feher. A review was made about the accomplishment of the tasks laid down in the agreement signed by the two organizations and about future joint work. As stressed, the promotion of the full realization of the Helsinki Final Act adopted at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would be listed among the major tasks also in future. The two organizations support actions aimed at strengthening mutual confidence, disarmament and at defending peace. Conviction was voiced that the armament race impeded the nations' economic progress, enhanced the lack of confidence and increased further the danger of starting a new war. The two delegations condemned the renascence of neo-Hitlerite and neofascist activities and took a resolute stand in favor of the imprescriptibility of war and anti-mankind crimes.

The Yugoslav delegation left Hungary on Saturday.

GIEREK'S 16 MARCH PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

AU201430 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 Mar 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[PAP report: "Edward Gierek's Meeting With Representatives of the Polish Press"]

[Text] PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY EDWARD GIEREK MET WITH A LARGE GROUP OF JOURNALISTS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CENTRAL AND LOCAL PRESS, PRESS AGENCIES, RADIO, TELEVISION AND PERIODICALS ON 16 MARCH. THE MEETING WAS CHAIRED BY JERZY LUKASZEWICZ, PZPR POLITBURO CANDIDATE MEMBER AND CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY. KAZIMIERZ ROKOSZEWSKI, HEAD OF THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEPARTMENT OF PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, WAS PRESENT.

THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY REPLIED TO QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM BY JOURNALISTS AND DISCUSSED THE MOST CRUCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE KEY PROBLEMS OF POLISH FOREIGN POLICY, AND THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S WORK.

TO BEGIN WITH E GIEREK INFORMED THE JOURNALISTS ABOUT THE RESULTS OF HIS TALKS WITH COMRADE LEONID BREZHNEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY. Edward Gierek stressed that as in the first postwar years Soviet assistance was a crucial factor in the efforts of our people to rebuild and develop the Polish economy, so now our friendly and mutually advantageous cooperation is an extremely important and irreplaceable factor in our development. The meeting was devoted mainly to searching for further possibilities of cooperation and for expanding it and to the problem of developing the many reserves that have still not been tapped.

The main issue is the further development of industrial specialization, especially in the leading sectors such as the engineering and chemical industries. We agree that the solution of various difficulties, especially in the area of the supply of raw materials and fuels, can be effected through mutually advantageous cooperation, among other things, through Poland's participation in the investments aimed at utilizing raw materials in the Soviet Union or through deliveries of equipment and machinery. Similarly, we reached accord on the USSR'S participation in some of our own raw materials investments.

WE ALSO DISCUSSED THE MAIN INTERNATIONAL ISSUES, E. GIEREK STATED, AND WE WERE UNANIMOUS IN EVALUATING THE SITUATION AND IN DETERMINING THE LINES OF ACTION TO STRENGTHEN THE PROCESS OF DETENTE AND TO ACHIEVE PROGRESS IN DISARMAMENT.

I would like to stress especially one thing: That our talk represents a new important incentive for the further development of Polish-Soviet comprehensive cooperation and one more reaffirmation of the ties of close friendship and unity between our parties, states and peoples in implementing our common aims.

Next Edward Gierek replied to a number of questions from the floor.

Speaking of the difficulties in the supply of materials and energy, he said that it is necessary to bear in mind that in the course of the present winter very heavy snowfalls accompanied by frost paralyzed transportation for a few days on three occasions, causing reductions in the stocks of reserve raw materials and fuels, especially in the central and northern voivodhips. In cases where these stocks were insufficient, production had to be curtailed. Our decisions in this matter demanded strict observance of the norms for stocks to be held by economic units. These stocks will be gradually supplemented. I say "gradually" because, as you know, our transportation is under great pressure and, aside from current freight, has to eliminate the backlog caused by this severe winter.

I WOULD LIKE TO STATE MOST FRANKLY THAT THIS WILL NOT BE EASY, BECAUSE OF THE PRESSURES THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE ECONOMY. IN THIS CONNECTION I HAVE IN MIND PARTICULARLY THE INCREASE IN DEMAND FOR RAW MATERIALS AND ENERGY THAT IS GREATER THAN OUR ABILITY TO MEET THIS DEMAND.

As you know, comrades, the development of the raw materials and energy industries has been rapid throughout the present decade. We have assigned unprecedented funds to the expansion of these industries, and this has resulted in the enormous increase in coal production in Silesia, in the construction of the Lublin coal basin, in the development of the copper and sulfur basin, in the doubling of our electric power capacities and in the construction of the Katowice metallurgical combine.

Problems of Utilizing Raw Materials and Energy

Why then a shortage of raw materials and energy? Certainly because of the very rapid development of the processing industries, but not only because of this. I think that we are not exploiting the existing possibilities for lowering the consumption of materials and energy during production. Despite the basic modernization of industry and despite the construction of many modern industrial plants, the situation in this regard has not tellingly improved. **THIS IS AN ISSUE THAT FOR SOME TIME NOW WE HAVE HELD IN THE FOCUS** OF OUR ECONOMIC POLICY--THE ISSUE OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT. ONCE AGAIN I DREW THE ATTENTION OF THE HEADS OF ECONOMIC DEPARTMENTS, VOIVODSHIP OFFICES AND PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN THESE DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES TO THIS PROBLEM IN THE LETTER I SENT OUT AT THE END OF FEBRUARY. A LARGE-SCALE CAMPAIGN TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT HAS BEEN LAUNCHED. IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING, HOWEVER, THAT WE REGARD THIS CAMPAIGN AS ONE ELEMENT OF A LONG-TERM ACTION.

The Politburo has analyzed the issues of the intensity of the consumption of raw materials and energy by production and has issued necessary instructions to the government. We have also issued instructions with regard to improving the system of balancing the stocks of raw and other materials. This applies to the central and all other echelons of the national economy.

Apart from this, we have made decisions to speed up some investments regarding raw materials and energy and to delay somewhat the schedules of those investment projects that are particularly intensive in the consumption of raw materials and energy.

COMRADES, I THINK, HOWEVER, THAT WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO FULLY BALANCE THE STOCKS OF OUR RAW MATERIALS AND ENERGY BY MERELY INCREASING INVESTMENT OUTLAYS. MANAGEMENTS OF PRODUCTION UNITS, DESIGNERS, TECHNOLOGISTS AND PLANT WORKFORCES ALSO CAN DO A GREAT DEAL BY IMPROVING ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT AND BY DISPLAYING INITIATIVE. WE ALSO EXPECT ASSISTANCE FROM YOU [JOURNALISTS] IN THAT YOU DRAW ATTENTION TO THE RESERVES THAT CAN BE DEVELOPED, CONDEMN WASTE AND PROPAGATE POSITIVE EXAMPLES.

The Rate of Increases in Export Determines Import Possibilities

Replying to questions on foreign trade, E. Gierek said:

In 1971-75 the imports from capitalist countries to Poland increased faster than exports to those countries, and this was so because we had to buy modern production equipment and technologies needed for the modernization and expansion of our economy and because we had to import grains, fodder and large quantities of fuels and raw materials. In other words, comrades, these imports helped promote the development of our economy and meet the indispensable needs of our population.

The profitability of imports on credit is to a great extent determined by the effectiveness of their exploitation at home, that is, by the effectiveness of investments above all.

This depends on investment cycles, the organization of investment work and so on. The process of reaching planned production capacities and production effectiveness must also be taken into consideration.

THE BASIC PART OF INVESTMENTS ON CREDIT WAS IMPLEMENTED VERY RAPIDLY AND IS NOW BEING PRODUCTIVELY USED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COUNTRY. I DO NOT HAVE TO CITE ANY EXAMPLES BECAUSE YOU KNOW WHAT THERE IS TO KNOW, COMRADES, BUT, INSOFAR AS NEGATIVE EXAMPLES ARE CONCERNED, LET ME MENTION THE DIFFICULTIES IN MASTERING THE PRODUCTION OF THE BERLIOT BUS AND IN EXPLOITING THIS BUS, WHICH OUR ECONOMY SO NEEDS.

The final results of the credit policy depend on increases in our exports to capitalist countries, which exports encountered considerable difficulties in 1976-78. The question arose in this connection whether the too frequent harping on these difficulties did not constitute an alibi for the enterprises that often prefer to take an easy way out and to look for excuses in allegedly objective causes for their own failures rather than to increase their export production. Such cases can certainly occur and, if they do, they must be disclosed and condemned. UNFORTUNATELY, THE REALITY IS THAT THE UNFAVORABLE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES HAS CREATED THE TENDENCY TO PLACE RESTRICTIONS ON OUR EXPORTS AND TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST EXPORTS NOT ONLY FROM POLAND, BUT ALSO FROM OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. HOW CAN WE COPE WITH THIS SITUATION? BY RAISING THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTS, EXPANDING THE RANGE OF EXPORTS AND STRICTLY OBSERVING DELIVERY SCHEDULES.

I think that much depends on our economy and on our ability to increase our exports. We specialize in many export production lines such as ships, construction, mining and textile machines and so on, but all this is not enough. Export needs are much greater. THAT IS WHY WE HAVE INSTRUCTED THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE THE NECESSARY MEASURES IN ORDER TO INTENSIFY EXPORT SPECIALIZATION. THE SHARE OF PROEXPORT [PROEKSPORTOWA] PRODUCTION IN OVERALL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IS STILL TOO SMALL AND THERE IS STILL TOO MUCH IMPROVIZATION IN THIS REGARD.

Imports depend on the rate with which our exports increase. Unfortunately, because of a slow rate of increases in our exports, we have had to introduce many restrictions on imports in the past 3 years. These restrictions have been occasioned also by the need to rationalize imports, in particular to eliminate superfluous imports. However, this has to some extent upset the consistency of production and has created difficulties in the supply of materials.

THE MEASURES WE HAVE TAKEN IN THE PAST 3 YEARS HAVE ENABLED US GRADUALLY TO REDUCE THE NEGATIVE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN OUR TRADE WITH THE COUNTRIES OF THE SO-CALLED SECOND PAYMENT AREA.

At the same time we have promoted a number of other measures. Above all we are stimulating our cooperation with the Soviet Union and we intend to extend our specialization and cooperation links with other CEMA countries. We have achieved positive results in this regard in the seventies, as attested to by the fact that the share of the specialization and cooperation turnover in Poland's overall turnover with socialist countries increased from about 2.5 percent in 1970 to over 10 percent last year. I think that in the immediate future it will also be possible to further deepen the cooperation among our countries.

Supplies for Domestic Market

IN HIS REPLY CONCERNING THE SUPPLIES FOR THE DOMESTIC MARKET, THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY SAID THAT THANKS TO THE IMPORT OF MODERN MACHINES AND INSTALLATIONS THE STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTS HAD IMPROVED AND THAT THERE WERE MANY OF THESE PRODUCTS, ALTHOUGH THE SCALE OF SUPPLIES WAS OFTEN BEHIND THE GREATLY INCREASED NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY. Satisfying these needs is now possible only by increasing serial production. [paragraph continues]

We should bear in mind that in our country we produce a great variety of modern products, and I do not think further increases in the range of products is the most important task in this connection. What we should do is to increase the volume of the goods already in production. We should modernize this production, raise its quality and raise the modern standards of products.

IT IS TRUE THAT AT TIMES THE INDUSTRY IS EAGER TO LAUNCH NEW PRODUCTS, REGARDING THE NEEDS OF THE MASS CONSUMER AS OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE. WE ARE AGAINST THIS. WHAT WE WANT INDUSTRY, WHILE MAINTAINING ITS DRIVE TOWARD NEW SOLUTIONS, NOT TO LOSE SIGHT OF IS THE MOST IMPORTANT GOAL OF SUPPLYING US WITH A COMPLETE RANGE OF THE GOODS WE NEED MOST AND THAT DETERMINE THE LIVING STANDARDS OF ALL OUR PEOPLE.

We have drawn the necessary conclusions, including measures vis-a-vis persons, from the recent shortages of some articles caused by subjective reasons.

I THINK, E. GIEREK SAID, THAT WE MUST INCREASE ABOVE ALL ONE'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR ONE'S DECISIONS, AND THIS WE WILL DO TO AN INCREASING EXTENT, BECAUSE ONE SHOULD NOT CLAIM THAT SHORTAGES OF SOME GOODS ARE BEING CAUSED BY IMPORT RESTRICTIONS OR EXPORT NEEDS. ONE MUST NOT CLAIM THAT THIS IS SO BECAUSE OF THE WINTER AND TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES. THIS IS OFTEN SO BECAUSE OF ONE'S INCAPABILITY OR COMMON NEGLIGENCE.

We are taking further measures to improve meat supplies. We have almost doubled the procurement prices for hogs and more than doubled these prices for cattle in order to boost the production of animals. We are also increasing investments in agriculture and in the food industry.

The favorable trends in animal breeding have had a favorable impact on meat supplies for the population. There has been a slight improvement in these supplies in recent weeks, although we cannot claim major progress because the needs in this regard are far ahead of our ability to meet them. As you know, the level of meat consumption in the present decade has increased at an unusual speed, which, given the essentially unchanged prices, was bound to create difficulties in balancing demand and supply.

We subsidize meat consumption by means of enormous budgetary funds, which increase from year to year.

Fewer Directive Indexes in Management System

SPEAKING OF THE SYSTEM BY WHICH OUR ECONOMY FUNCTIONS, E.GIEREK DWELT AMONG OTHER THINGS ON THE PROBLEM OF REDUCING THE NUMBER OF DIRECTIVES, DECREES AND VARIOUS LIMITS.

It is true that in the past 2 years a tendency has asserted itself to increase directive indexes at the national economic level. The central level of the economy has introduced this method of management because of the need to insure general economic equilibrium, including in particular the equilibrium in foreign trade and investments. The economic-fiscal mechanisms have proved under these conditions too ineffective in halting the excessive drive toward imports and investments. We have regarded and regard the use of directive indexes and decrees as a necessity.

NOW, 2 YEARS LATER, THE DESIRED LINES OF DEVELOPMENT ARE VISIBLE. AS I HAVE ALREADY MENTIONED, WE ARE SLOWLY REDUCING THE ADVERSE BALANCE OF TRADE. THE SHARE OF INVESTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL INCOME IS NEARING THE SIZE THAT IS JUSTIFIED BY THE NEEDS FOR EQUILIBRIUM, AND INCREASES IN WAGES ARE BEING DETERMINED WITH INCREASING CONSISTENCY BY INCREASES IN LABOR PRODUCTIVITY. THESE ARE POSITIVE TRENDS.

Aside from this, the directive system of management has produced certain negative side effects, above all a weakening in the growth of the effectiveness of economic management. This is why we cannot further promote directive management. What is more, we must oppose, in particular, the completely unjustified growth of directive management at many levels of the national economy.

THIS IS WHY THE SCOPE OF THE DIRECTIVE INDEXES THAT CAN BE PRESCRIBED BY SUPERIOR UNITS HAS BEEN REDUCED IN THE PLAN FOR 1980 AND ACTUALLY FOR THIS YEAR AS WELL. THE PLANNING COMMISSION IS CONTINUING TO WORK ALONG THESE LINES.

Important Role of Small Manufacturer

THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY THEN DISCUSSED THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY. THE 14TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM WILL TACKLE THIS PROBLEM. We want to increase small-scale manufacturing in the country's economic life and we want that sector of industry to be treated on an equal footing with large-scale industry. In this connection we expect to provide major funds to promote investments in small-scale manufacturing and to improve the supply of machinery, installations and raw materials for production to small units of socialized trade, creating the need also for the activity of private trade within reasonable limits. [sentence as published]

At the same time, we will have to use more flexibility in this sector of the economy. To be precise, small manufacture needs, in particular, an efficient economic system based on a few directives, without a large administration.

We are continuing efforts to devise systems that are economically effective and help raise the effectiveness of economic management, but that also function in line with the preferences of the central administration. THE PARTICULAR POINT IS THAT THE POSITIVE IMPACT OF A SYSTEM IN INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT SHOULD NOT UPSET THE PROBLEM OF ECONOMIC EQUILIBRIUM AND THAT THE INCREASE IN DYNAMISM IS NOT OBTAINED AT THE COST OF INTENSIFIED IMBALANCES. THIS IS WHY WE ARE FOCUSING OUR MAIN ATTENTION ON THE SIMULTANEOUS STRENGTHENING OF MANAGEMENT METHODS AT THE CENTRAL LEVEL. WE WANT TO DO THIS TO AN INCREASING EXTENT WITHOUT RESORTING TO DIRECTIVE METHODS.

We intend above all to strengthen the role of the central administration in the area of price policy. We want a price policy which induces enterprises and industrial associations to act in line with the needs of the country as a whole, in particular one that prevents unjustified increases in prices.

Peace and Detente Are Aims of Our Foreign Policy

TO THE QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE ISSUES OF CONTROL THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARY ANSWERED THAT THE POLITBURO AND THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DEVOTE MUCH ATTENTION TO THESE ISSUES.

In conclusion, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary answered questions concerning our foreign policy with respect to current international events.

The past few months, E. Gierek said, have proliferated in international events that have given and are giving rise to concern and that have once again shown us what a complicated world we live in. Against this background we are more clearly aware of the truth that the strength of the states of our socialist community and their consistent policy of peace and detente are and continue to be the decisive factors that help stabilize the international situation.

THE POLISH PEOPLE'S ATTACHMENT TO PEACE AND THEIR EFFORTS TO EXPAND COMPREHENSIVE AND JUST INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ARE A RESULT OF THEIR HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE AND HAVE BEEN A NATURAL BASIS OF THEIR POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA ALL THROUGHOUT THE EXISTENCE OF PEOPLE'S POLAND. NOW, TOO, THEY ARE THE GUIDING MOTIF FOR THE POLISH INITIATIVES AND EFFORTS MADE TOGETHER WITH OUR ALLIES AND WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF MANY OTHER COUNTRIES.

Guided by this, we have submitted the issue of educating societies for peace to the international community. This is because we believe that the inculcation in the minds of young generations and entire societies of the conviction that aggression, war and the desire to subjugate other states and nations must be eliminated from the practice of international relations constitutes an unusual value among the norms of morality that are the achievement of all mankind.

AS YOU KNOW, OUR INITIATIVE HAS WON EXTENSIVE PRAISE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS AS ATTESTED TO BY THE VOTING IN THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE DECLARATION WE SUBMITTED. By defining basic principles and general directions, that declaration makes it possible to take many new initiatives. WE WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE ACTION IN THIS FIELD, BEING CERTAIN THAT IT IS CONSISTENT WITH THE BEST CONCEIVED INTERESTS OF ALL NATIONS AND ENJOYS THEIR UNDERSTANDING AND SUPPORT.

As for Europe, we have to state when appraising the years since the Helsinki conference that we have already achieved much. There is no doubt that European states now understand each other better than at any time since the last war and that economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation has made considerable progress in Europe, especially at the bilateral level.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SAFE EUROPE, IN WHICH ALL STATES COEXIST AND COOPERATE IN PEACE, IS ONE OF THE IMPORTANT AIMS OF POLISH FOREIGN POLICY. THIS IS WHY POLAND WARMLY WELCOMED THE PROPOSAL SUBMITTED ON 2 MARCH BY COMRADE L. BREZHNEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN, THAT THE 35 STATES WHO SIGNED THE CSCE FINAL ACT SHOULD CONCLUDE AN ACCORD THAT NONE OF THEM WILL BE FIRST TO USE NUCLEAR OR CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS AGAINST ANOTHER STATE. This would be a kind of nonaggression pact, which would constitute an important step toward insuring lasting security for Europe.

As ever, Poland advocates a comprehensive implementation of the CSCE Final Act, and this is also the position of a decisive majority of European societies. The goal toward which the 35 signatories of the CSCE Final Act began that long and difficult march in Helsinki amounts to constructing a Europe in which security and the advantages of cooperation will represent a generally accessible asset. The interests and rights of all states are equal in this regard. The recognition of the lasting character of the territorial-political reality established after World War II as a result of the postwar development is the foundation of the European order so conceived.

POLAND ACTIVELY PARTICIPATES IN AND IS READY TO CONTINUE TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE CAUSE OF CONSOLIDATING THE PROCESS OF DETENTE ON OUR CONTINENT. THE LIVELY POLITICAL DIALOG AND THE MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS COOPERATION WITH MANY WEST EUROPEAN STATES, IN PARTICULAR WITH FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE NORDIC STATES, ALSO CONTRIBUTE TO THIS CAUSE.

The development of the process of normalizing our bilateral relations with the FRG also helps advance this cause. We consistently advocate the continuation of this process on the basis of the treaty signed on 7 December 1970. We advocate the complete implementation of this treaty and of other agreements.

This calls for resolute efforts to oppose the antidetente and revisionist forces in the FRG which, trying to undermine the foundations of the peaceful stabilization of the territorial-political reality on our continent, engage in activities to harm the relations between our two countries and the process of detente. [paragraph continues]

It is our view that opposing such tendencies is the duty of all members of the European community.

The lack of clear progress in the area of military detente is a very disturbing factor in the situation in Europe and all over the world. NATO's escalation of the arms race and the obstacles placed in the way of progress in disarmament negotiations can threaten the entire process of detente. The Moscow declaration issued by the conference of the Political Consulative Committee of the Warsaw Pact drew attention to this.

WITH GENUINE SATISFACTION POLAND WELCOMES THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE USSR AND THE UNITED STATES WILL SOON SIGN A NEW AGREEMENT ON LIMITING STRATEGIC ARMAMENT. WE HOPE THAT POLITICAL REALISM, WHICH HAS HELPED THE GOVERNING CIRCLES IN THE UNITED STATES TO WORK OUT, TOGETHER WITH THE USSR, A SALT II ACCORD, WILL PREVAIL DURING THE CONCLUDING STAGES OF THE SALT II NEGOTIATIONS AND IN THE COURSE OF THE RATIFICATION PROCEDURE CONCERNING THIS AGREEMENT.

We also desire to believe that this realism will be demonstrated during other disarmament negotiations, above all during the Vienna negotiations on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe. As for these negotiations, the socialist states have for many months now been waiting for the Western states' reply to their important compromise proposals.

China's Aggressive Actions Arouse Concern and Indignation

IN THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION THE PRC'S POLICY IS GIVING RISE TO THE GREATEST CONCERN. ALL OUR PEOPLE CONDEMN THE AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS OF THE CHINESE LEADERS.

IN THE PAST FEW YEARS CHINA HAS MANY TIMES TIED ITSELF IN ALLIANCE TO THE FORCES OF EXTREME INTERNATIONAL REACTION, HAS ACTIVELY OPPOSED THE PEACEFUL PROPOSALS OF THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND HAS SOUGHT TO INCREASE TENSION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, INCLUDING EUROPE.

The present aggression against Vietnam constitutes a particularly dangerous aspect of that policy and is a kind of lesson for the world to illustrate whither the Chinese leaders' expansionism and great-power hegemonism lead.

The fact that a country that for so many years has fought for its independence has been assaulted by Beijing arouses particular indignation.

EXPRESSING THE MOODS AND SENTIMENTS OF THE POLISH PEOPLE, TO WHOM THE CAUSE OF PEACE IS SO DEAR AND WHO FEEL A GREAT RESPECT AND FRIENDSHIP FOR THE FRATERNAL VIETNAMESE PEOPLE, WE SUPPORT THE JUST STAND OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM WITH REGARD TO THE COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OF THE AGGRESSIVE TROOPS FROM VIETNAM'S TERRITORY AS A CONDITION FOR PEACE TALKS. DURING THE TALKS WITH COMRADE L. BREZHNEV I EXPRESSED PRAISE FOR THE SOVIET POSITION AND FOR SOVIET ACTIONS, WHICH ARE CHARACTERIZED BY INTERNATIONALIST SUPPORT FOR THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S JUST STRUGGLE.

We have received with great satisfaction the changes in Cambodia where the Khmer people have regained their chance for building a happy future for their socialist fatherland.

The Polish people, who themselves were victims of Hitlerite extermination, have been shocked by the crimes committed by the Pol Pot regime. We should warn people against the perversions occasioned by the ideology of Maoism, which, we know, was at the bottom of the homicidal "experiments" of that "purely peasant communism" in Cambodia. This should also be a warning for those who nourish various illusions with regard to the Maoist doctrine and who support China's policy.

In the past few months the eyes of the world public have been directed toward Iran, where the people have demonstrated their resolution to reform the political and social relations of their country. Declaring our readiness to develop friendly relations with the new government, we hope that Iran will contribute to the peaceful and progressive settlement of relations in the Middle East and in the world. We have stated this publicly and we repeat on every occasion that we are interested in expanding comprehensive cooperation with Iran.

DURING THE MEETING EDWARD GIEREK ALSO DISCUSSED SOME ISSUES CONNECTED WITH PREPARATIONS FOR THE EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS.

IN CONCLUSION, E. GIEREK SAID: DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TASKS AWAITING US WE GREATLY COUNT ON POLISH JOURNALISTS, ON YOUR COMMITMENT AND SKILLS. WE EXPECT THAT YOU WILL PRESENT THE PARTY PROGRAM TO ALL OUR PEOPLE AND WILL SERVE OUR COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT WITH YOUR HEARTS AND PENS.

GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER PRC 'PRESSURE' ON LAOS

LD211900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The hostile actions, which the Chinese leaders are increasingly taking against the Lao People's Democratic Republic, are causing serious concern to the Polish community. The Lao People's Democratic Republic is a sovereign socialist state in the Indochinese Peninsula, which pursues a traditionally consistent policy of peace, neutrality, nonalinement, good-neighborliness and cooperation with all states. This is stated in a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

Citing specific examples of the Chinese troops' subversive activities, the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic says that Chinese actions against the Lao People's Democratic Republic have confirmed once again, following the brutal aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the hegemonistic and expansionist nature of Beijing's policy in relation to the countries of Indochina and of the Southeast Asian region.

The Chinese pressure on Laos threatens the peace and stabilization in Indochina and Southeast Asia, and it is, therefore, interfering with the world process of detente, building of trust, and development of international cooperation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, expressing the feelings of Polish public opinion, fully supports the proper stance adopted by the Lao People's Democratic Republic and resolutely calls for a cessation of the Chinese authorities' hostile actions against Laos and other countries in Indochina, actions which threaten world peace and the vital interests of the international community.

WOJTASZEK CONFERS IN LIBYA WITH JALLUD, AT-TURAYKI

LD211224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] On the second day of his visit to Libya Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek was received yesterday by Jallud, member of the Libyan political leadership. During the meeting questions of bilateral cooperation and fundamental issues in the international situation were discussed.

Emil Wojtaszek also held talks with At-Turayki, head of Libyan diplomacy. Relations between the two countries were examined and possibilities for their improvement were discussed.

Satisfaction was expressed at the ever-increasing cultural cooperation of the two countries. This cooperation was reflected in the days of Libyan culture which were held in Poland in the autumn. Days of Polish culture in Libya are planned for this year. During the talks the present international situation was reviewed, with the special concentration on the dangerous hotbeds of tension in the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

Departure from Libya

LD212028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Emil Wojtaszek, Poland's minister of foreign affairs, has ended his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The visit constituted an important step forward on the road to the expansion of political and economic cooperation between Poland and Libya. During the visit an assessment was made of bilateral relations, and possibilities of their consolidation and development were discussed. Current issues of the international situation of interest to both sides were also discussed. At Tripoli Airport Minister Wojtaszek was seen off by 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the Libyan secretary for foreign affairs.

JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES MEETING ON STATE FARM TASKS

LD220922 Warsaw PAP in English 2124 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 March, PAP--Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz attended a session of socio-economic activists of the state farming enterprises which was held at the office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw today. The session discussed the principal tasks facing state farming enterprises this year and in the next few years.

Farms which inaugurated their activity 30 years ago are playing an increasingly important role in the development of agricultural production and promotion of progress in entire agriculture. The most rapid development of state farms occurred after 1970. Before 1970-1978 the state farms increased the area of farmland by some 600,000 hectares and cultivate at present 17 per cent of all arable lands. The global production of state farms increased in that time by about 70 per cent. Growth of animal production amounted to 112 per cent in [word indistinct]. The state farms showed a higher (?rate) of development than entire agriculture [words indistinct]. The state farming enterprises will be striving in the near future above all to more effectively utilize their production potential, it was stressed during the session.

In a speech delivered at the end of the session Premier Jaroszewicz emphasized that state farms were playing an important and ever bigger role in the development of agriculture. They are intensifying production on the entire land area (?owned) by them, increasing sales of agricultural produce and promoting production and social progress in farming.

The party and the state, Premier Jaroszewicz said further, are continually strengthening and supporting the activity of state farms through, among other things, allotting high investment outlays. New technology ought to be, however, even more effectively utilized and [word indistinct] the envisaged results.

Next, the premier pointed to the most significant tasks facing the state sector of agriculture: firstly, the need to fully develop and utilize arable land, [words indistinct] the necessity to attain progress in the production of grain and fodder.

The latter decides about further development of breeding and simultaneously bigger supplies of meat, milk and other products. Pointing to the burden of big imports of grain and fodder weighing heavily on Polish economy, Premier Jaroszewicz emphasized the necessity of the rapid development of their production.

A considerable increase in the yields of grain and fodder are also expected of state farms. The effectiveness of the [words indistinct] fodders should also be improved.

An important task facing state farms is to create conditions for a rapid implementation of the breeding programme chiefly by means of utilization of their own resources and grassland, and better organization of [word indistinct] processes. An urgent [word indistinct] is also to increase in the spring of this year [word indistinct] rape and sugar beets.

BRIEFS

SPRING FARM WORK--Mieczyslaw Jagielski, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, attended the 12 March conference of agricultural aktivs of the Drobin rural parish in Plock Voivodship to discuss measures insuring effective spring farm work. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

EXPORT ISSUES DISCUSSED--The chairmen of the voivodship and intervoivodship clubs of exporters which are being set up by voivodship party bodies with active participation of the local branches of the Polish foreign trade chamber held a session in the PZPR Central Committee on 12 March to discuss the tasks of the clubs in promoting effective export and in rationalizing imports. The session was chaired by Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and head of the Central Committee Department of Light Industry, Trade and Consumption. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH CUBA--Vice Premier Tadeusz Pyka received Manuel Millares, deputy chairman of the Cuban Central Planning Commission, on 16 March and discussed with him the basic principles governing the coordination of the two countries' economic plans for the coming 5-year period. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--Vice Premier Tadeusz Pyka received Portuguese Ambassador Antonio Pinto de Mesquita on 13 March and discussed with him possibilities for developing Polish-Portuguese economic cooperation, especially in the areas of shared industrial production, fishing and shipbuilding. The sides stressed that their exchange of market goods could be greatly increased. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SWEDEN--A Swedish economic delegation under Margaret Hegardt, under secretary of state in the Swedish Ministry of Trade, has visited Poland. The delegation was received by Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and had talks with Vice Minister Stanislaw Dlugosz. The sides discussed possibilities for expanding Polish-Swedish trade turnover. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

FLOOD AIERTS ISSUED--The recent mild weather has hastened the thaw and has swollen the waters of rivers, especially in the Odra Basin. Flood alerts have been issued in the rural parishes of the following voivodships: Lublin, Przemysl, Sieradz, Katowice, Opole, Legnica, Leszno, Zielona Gora, Skierniewice, Kalisz, Wroclaw, Kiecle, Piotrkow, Konin, Warsaw, Elblag and Plock. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Mar 79 pp 1, 4 AU]

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 21 MARCH

AU211502 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1443 GMT on 21 March begins a live relay from Bucharest Otopeni Airport on the arrival in Romania of Portuguese President Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes and his wife, Mrs Maria Manuela Ramalho Eanes, on an official visit at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

According to the announcer, the high-ranking Portuguese guests are welcomed by "President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrades Emil Bobu, Stefan Andrei and other party-state leaders." An honor guard presents arms. The national anthems of the two countries are played and a 21 gun salute fired. According to the announcer, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Antonio Ramalho Eanes review the honor guard the announcer says that the Portuguese president is accompanied by Joao Freitas da Cruz, minister of foreign affairs, Captain Rodrigo Sousa I Castro, member of the Revolutionary Council; Dr Abel Repolho Correia, minister of trade and tourism and others.

While the Portuguese guests are being introduced to the Romanian officials and members of the diplomatic corps gathered at the airport, the announcer comments on the significance of this visit and on the good relations between Romania and Portugal. The announcer says that the two presidents then review the march-past of the honor guard. To the cheers of "thousands of Bucharest inhabitants" present at the aiport, the arrival ceremony and the live relay end at 1457 without any speeches having been exchanged.

Report on 'Exchange of Views'

AU212051 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2018 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/3/1979--On March 21, in the afternoon, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of Portugal, began an exchange of views on the expansion of the Romanian-Portuguese collaboration, both bilaterally and in the international life. The two heads of state exchanged information on the political and economic situation in the two countries. They also expressed satisfaction at the evolution of the relations between Romania and Portugal, highlighting the good results of their work-together in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other fields of activity. It was stressed that the further broadening and diversification of the bilateral collaboration grounded on the principles of equality and mutual respect makes a contribution to the consolidation of the traditional relations of friendship between the Romanian and Portuguese peoples.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, esteem and mutual understanding.

Report on Official Talks

AU212101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2030 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/3/1979--The official talks between Nicholae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of Portugal started on March 21, at the Republic Palace. Romanian and Portuguese officials participate in the talks.

During the talks, Presidents Nicholae Ceausescu and Antonio Ramalho Eanes agreed in considering that the present visit of the Portuguese head of state, an expansion of the good relations between the two countries and peoples, will contribute to further develop the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Portugal.

The two heads of state decided that the concrete problems of the bilateral relations be examined at the working meetings of the responsible factors of the two delegations, with a view to finding new ways and means for the intensification and diversification of the economic cooperation, and trade exchanges, for the general development of the Romanian-Portuguese relations.

Ceausescu's Dinner for Eanes

AU212106 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2023 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/3/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Elena Ceausescu offered on March 21 an official dinner in honour of president of the Republic of Portugal, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, and of Mme Maria Manuela Ramalho Eanes, at the Palace of the State Council.

The dinner was attended by Romanian and Portuguese officials.

The state anthems of the Republic of Portugal and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and president of the Republic of Portugal, Antonio Ramalho Eanes raised toasts.

Report on Eanes' Toast

AU220842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0808 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/3/1979--After thanking for the friendly reception extended to him, the Portuguese head of state stressed in his toast that the rapprochement between the two peoples is consolidated by the foreign policy orientation of Romania and Portugal toward the permanent and firm national identity and independence.

In spite of the differences existing in their ways of political organization of the societies, the president of Portugal said, the two countries can look optimistically into the future, believing in an ever better mutual understanding of their positions, in the possibilities of consensus as to the concrete questions.

The policy of detente, President Eanes said, implies constant guaranteeing of the inalienable right of the peoples to independence, and to free expression of their foreign policy. The materialization of the policy of detente also demands giving up all practices of escalation of violent confrontations, the Portuguese head of state said. Detente, just as disarmament, President Eanes said, are world objectives to which all states must be equally committed. The policy of detente is the only one allowing for the attainment of the targets of economic, social, scientific and cultural progress aspired after by all peoples.

After showing the main coordinates of the Portuguese foreign policy, President Eanes emphasized the deep significance of the Portuguese-Romanian treaty of friendship and collaboration which directs the relations between the two countries is materialized in various political accords. He praised the Romanian foreign policy, a policy open to understanding and cooperation with all nations, guided by the only certain and realistic principle of national independence.

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS BRITISH OFFICIALS IN LONDON

AU211421 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

[Text] On a visit to London, Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, met with British Trade Secretary John Smith and with Gerald Kaufman, minister of state at the Ministry of Industry. They discussed the Romanian-British trade exchanges and cooperation in the area of aeronautics and other industrial fields, as well as possibilities for developing the economic relations between the two countries.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 25-28 MARCH

AU171430 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 17 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES,17/3/1979--Upon the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, the minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Christoph van der Klaauw, will pay an official visit to Romania over March 25-28, 1979.

BUCHAREST MEETING MARKS HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY

AU212026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES,21/3/1979--The Institute of Historical and Socio-Political Studies under the C.C. of the R.C.P. organized on March 21, at the Museum of History of the Communist Party, of the Revolutionary and Democratic Movement of Romania a meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Hungarian Republic of Councils.

The meeting was attended by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

Ion Popescu-Puturi, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., member of the State Council, director of the Institute of Historical and Socio-Political Studies, spoke of the celebrated event.

SCINTEIA Article on Anniversary

AU211015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/3/1979--The proclamation of the Hungarian Republic of Councils wrote down a memorable page in the fight of the communists, of the working masses of people in Hungary as well as of the international revolutionary movement.

The instauration of the worker-peasant power in Hungary--SCINTEIA newspaper points out in an article in its March 21 issue marking 60 years since that event--was the outcome of the first of the working masses of people in the conditions of social and economic sharpening contradictions in that country by the end of the First World War, of the growing revolutionary upsurge all over the world influenced by the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in the conditions of the collapse of the tsarist and Habsburg empires and of the setting up of independent national states in that part of Europe.

By the proclamation on March 21, 1919 of the Republic of Councils, the whole power was taken over, for the first time in Hungary, by the proletariat, the poor peasantry and progressive intelligentsia, the path being thus opened to liquidating exploitation, to building a superior social system. The 133 glorious days, as the power of workers and peasants survived, were alive in the memory of the people's masses.

Fearing of the power of influence of the new proletarian state, the imperialist forces--both directly and through other states subordinated to them--initiated and organized an armed intervention to stifle the young republic of the workers. As is known, upon the request of the Hungarian reaction, this intervention was also joined by the then leading circles in royal Romania, the bourgeois-landlord government supplying troops to the imperialist powers in order to stifle the revolution.

It is an unforgettable merit of the working class, of the revolutionary movement of Romania to have taken a just and firm stand as to the power of the Hungarian working people, resolutely rising against the intervention and developing a strong and wide campaign of supporting the proletarian revolution in Hungary. Taking place in the conditions of a strong revolutionary upsurge which inspired the working masses of people of Romania for seeing their political and economic claims satisfied, the movement of solidarity of the Romanian proletariat with the Hungarian Republic of Councils witnessed a wide scope, took on broadly varied forms--all of them illustrating the internationalist spirit, the feelings of brotherhood of the Romanian people, which had nothing in common with the policy of the ruling circles and took an active stand against it.

The feelings of solidarity of the masses of people in Romania found strong expression in the socialist press of the time which, despite the so hard conditions of the exceptional state of affairs, defying terror, reported with sympathy on the revolutionary fight in the neighbour country.

At the same time, a great number of direct actions of the workers, meetings, street demonstrations took place in various towns of Romania, which culminated with the great political strike of solidarity on July 21, 1919. In works, in the countryside, among the soldiers, thousands upon thousands of posters were spread, calling the masses to action under the slogan: Imperialists, take your hands off the Hungarian Republic of Councils.

Likewise, sabotage actions were organized in order to stop the supply to the interventional troops, as well as other actions including the participation arms in hand in safeguarding the people's power in Hungary. Inspired by internationalist feelings, many Romanian soldiers ranged themselves on the side of the Hungarian Revolutionary Army, forming a Romanian battalion within the International Red Regiment of Budapest. According to that time's documents, some 8,000 volunteers from various regions of Romania enrolled in units fighting for defending the proletarian power.

After the Hungarian Republic of Councils had been defeated by the international interventional forces, superior in number, many Hungarian communists and democrats found shelter on Romania's hospitable soil.

All these manifestations of the internationalist spirit of the Romanian working class enriched the traditions of friendship between the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, the newspaper stresses, which are interested in living in good neighbourliness and jointly struggling, as they have done more than once along the centuries, for the attainment of their aspirations after progress and peace.

It is the merit of the advanced social forces, of the patriots in both countries to have risen against the policy pursued by the imperialist powers that tried to sow hatemongering between the Romanians and the Hungarians so that they could maintain and ensure their domination, to have asserted the need for friendship and solidarity between the two peoples for consolidating their independence. As a matter of fact, it is known that after its installation, the proletariat power of Hungary had solemnly stated that it acknowledged the right to self-determination of the nationalities, the union of Transylvania with Romania--[an] act of particular political significance of the Republic of Councils, meant to ground the relations between the two peoples on new basis of good neighbourliness, friendship and collaboration.

A new stage in the development of the Romanian-Hungarian friendly links was opened by the struggle for defeating fascism. After the insurrection of August 23, 1944 in Romania and Hungary's liberation from the fascist yoke--to which the Romanian soldiers, alongside their blood in the heavy battles of Debrecen, Budapest and in other parts of the country--the Romanian-Hungarian relations were raised onto a higher stage.

The first Romanian-Hungarian treaty created a particularly fertile frame for the expansion of the mutual relations. Its provisions were renewed and adapted, according to the new conditions, in the second treaty, concluded in 1972, both sanctioning as lasting foundation of the mutual relations the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, territorial integrity, mutual advantage, comradely mutual assistance.

It is on this basis that the economic collaboration has been amplified and steadily developed, stress being laid on the cooperation in production, on the technical, scientific and cultural cooperation. The contacts and exchanges of experience in building the new system have intensified between party, state and public organization in the two countries.

A decisive role in the development of the relations was played by the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar which each time opened up new horizons to manysided collaboration.

Neighbour socialist countries, interested in ensuring conditions of peace and progress, SCINTEIA newspaper writes in conclusion, Romania and Hungary cooperate internationally, alongside the other socialist countries, democratic and anti-imperialist forces for the promotion of the cause of socialism, peace and security, for friendship and collaboration among peoples.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HAS TALK WITH DPRK COUNTERPART

AU212105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/3/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister on foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on March 21 Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They also discussed questions related to the expansion and diversification, henceforth, too, of the trade exchanges, economic collaboration and cooperation in domains of joint interest.

PRC COMMUNIST YOUTH DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

AU211539 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1142 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/3/1979--Continuing their visit to Romania, the delegation of the League of Communist Youth of China, led by Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee, had talks at the UCSAR [Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania] Council and at the Central School for Training UCY cadres under the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, met young people and UCY cadres of the Bucharest Politechnic Institute, "Romanian-Chinese friendship" producer cooperative farm of Munteni-Buzau commune, Ialomita County, the iron-and-steel combine of Galati and the school under the combine, the Pechea producer cooperative farm and the University of Galati as well as of the "Unirea" Lyceum of Focsani. The delegation saw round the Museum of the History of Romania and the youth athaeneum, other social and cultural establishments of Bucharest Municipality and of Ialomita, Galti and Vrancea counties.

VENEZUELAN MOVEMENT SECRETARY HOLDS TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU212025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/3/1979--Pompeyo Marquez, secretary-general of the Movement for Socialism of Venezuela, who is visiting Romania, called at the C.C. of the R.C.P., where he met Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P. Problems of reciprocal interest regarding the current activity and preoccupations of the two parties, the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples were approached on the occasion.

The guest also had a working meeting with Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., chairman of the steering board of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy.

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES VISITING PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU212026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Caracas, AGERPRES, 21/3/1979--Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela, received the delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, headed by Virgil Teodorescu, vice-chairman of the G.N.A., which visit the country at the invitation of the Venezuelan Parliament.

Stressed were the existing possibilities for the expansion and intensification of the friendly relations between Romania and Venezuela, in the interest of the two peoples, of building a new international economic order.

UN ENVOY'S SPEECH ON MIDDLE EAST SITUATION REPORTED

AU212050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The United Nations, AGERPRES, 21/3/1979--Taking the floor within the debates of the Security Council regarding the situation of the Arab territories occupied by Israel in the war of 1967, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu showed the constant stand of Romania for the peaceful solving, by means of negotiations of the whole buch of Middle East problems, for the settlement of a just and lasting peace in that region of the world.

In this context, the speaker underlined that Romania always thought that the acts and measures aiming at modifying the status of the occupied territories have an illegal character, are incompatible with the duties resulting from the UN Charter and the international law and contravene to the provisions of the pertinent resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council. He underlined that in the interest of creating a climate of trust, of building peace and collaboration in the area, Israel has to cease these actions which can but aggravate the acute problems existing in the region and generate new complications and obstacles in the path of a general political settlement in the Middle East.

Reminding that Romania has a constant preoccupation for the exclusive political solving of the conflicts and tensions in the world, the speaker presented at large the stand of principle of Romania as regards the necessity of the peaceful settlement, by means of negotiations of the Middle East conflict as the only way which should lead to a just and lasting peace in this area. Romania always declared for a global settlement of the Middle East problems, achieved through Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, the settlement of the Palestinian people's problem by the recognition of its right to self-determination, the setting up of its own, independent state included, as a primordial condition for solving the Middle East conflict, the guaranteeing of territorial independence, sovereignty and integrity of all states in the area.

In conclusion, Teodor Marinescu underlined that, according to Romania's opinion, the current situation highly imposes the intensification of the efforts for building a global peace by means of negotiations participated in by all the interested parties, the Palestinian people included, through its legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

SCINTEIA URGES NEGOTIATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS

AU191055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU

["Negotiations--the Only Means of Solving Litigous Problems"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/3/1979--Last week's events--SCINTEIA points out in its Sunday issue--bring to the fore the importance of the peaceful, negotiated settlement of litigious issues--fundamental demand of the normalization of international life, of the promotion of detente and the establishment of a durable peace.

In this respect, the newspaper refers to the conclusion of the negotiations between Egypt and Israel during the visit of the U.S. President to the Middle East.

Romania's stand on the Middle East questions was once again reiterated when President Nicolae Ceausescu received the vice president of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, special envoy of President Anwar as-Sadat. Romania's president pointed to the need for a comprehensive settlement which should lead to a just and lasting peace, on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, of the solution of the Palestinian people's issue, by recognizing its right to self-determination, including the setting up of its own independent state, of the independence and territorial integrity of all states in the region.

This high-principled, consistent stand of Romania supporting any step conducive to the negotiated settlement of all the Middle East problems, to the establishment of a just and durable peace in the area--the newspaper writes--is widely appreciated, a telling proof in this respect being the message of deep thanks and high appreciation conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, on behalf of President Anwar as-Sadat, by his special envoy, the vice-president of Egypt.

The Romanian public opinion, that anxiously followed the events in Southeast Asia, is relieved to learn about the (?last) news and communiques concerning the completion of the Chinese armed forces' withdrawal from Vietnam as well as the proposals of the two sides to start direct negotiations with a view to reestablishing (?normal) relations between them. The Romanian people is looking forward to the translation into life of these statements, to an as rapid as possible passage to negotiations, and expresses the conviction that it is in this way that the conflict and the disputed issues can be settled, the friendship and collaboration between the two countries building the new system be strengthened, serving thus the interests of the two peoples, the general cause of socialism, the increase of its forces, its growing prestige and influence in the world. Likewise, it will have a beneficial influence on the climate in Southeast Asia, will help the liquidation of tension, will mark a significant contribution to the general cause of detente, security and peace.

Also significant is that this week the talks between the representatives of the D.P.R. of Korea and South Korea have continued in view of setting up a preparatory committee for national unification. During the talks, the North Korean side acts, despite the difficulties still manifesting, for a constructive approach to the items on the agenda of discussions, considering that only in this way can steps be made towards solving this particularly complicated international question.

The valences of the negotiation method are also confirmed in the steps made for the settlement of the conflict between the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The accords between the two countries, last days, provide for the cessation of the wave war [as received] the opening of the frontiers, the resumption of phone communications and the establishment of demilitarized zones along the common border. It was covenanted that by the end of this month, the presidents of the two countries should meet in Kuwait to examine the problems related to a durable settlement of their conflict.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON NEW LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

AU2011100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0942 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU

["Sea Resources--To the Benefit of All Peoples' Progress and Prosperity"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/3/1979--In a commentary on the current proceedings of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference, the Romanian SCINTEIA newspaper of March 20 stresses that sea resources are one of the most important factors of development and are considered as one of the viable alternatives of mankind's way out from the crisis of natural resources. The complex problems which are the subject of the conference, the difficulties inherent in any such wide-scope negotiations, the newspaper highlights, make difficult an anticipation of the prospects to finalizing the law of the sea convention.

It is obvious, however, that it would be in the general interest of states to act for the adoption of an international convention which, enjoying universal participation, should secure the rational and equitable use of the ocean, common property of all peoples.

Since 1973 already, the Romanian newspaper mentions, the intensification of activities in the ocean area have conferred new dimensions on this problem, making that the juridical outlook, initially considered adequate to such a conference, gradually channel to approaching the aggregate of economic, political, technicoscientific, military and ecological aspects of the sea resources. This method proved to be necessary for identifying viable regulations, appropriate for the specific activities of the seaman.

It is expected, SCINTEIA considers, that the two essential trends which prevailed [in] the previous debates [will] be in the focus of the eighth session of the conference, too. On one hand, the attempts of those states which, having a strong economic and financial potential, scientific and technological capacities and a privileged position by the dimensions of shores and the wealth of resources in their sea zone, act for a preponderent role in using the planetary ocean and in capitalizing its huge resources. On the other, the action of many states of the world, primarily of the socialist countries, the developing states, which setting out from the need for radical changes in the content of inter-state relations in the sea domain, in keeping with the demands of building a new international economic order, consider that the sea resources must be a factor of progress and prosperity to all peoples, of narrowing down and bridging the economic gaps. Seen from this angle, SCINTEIA shows, the attainment of the objectives of the new session requires a more marked committing will of all peoples to elaborating and covenanting equitable and lasting regulations which should be in harmony with the peoples' aspirations after development and progress.

Related to the international zone of sub-marine territories, the newspaper points out that most countries maintain the idea that the system to be instituted should guarantee the participation of all states both in the exploration and exploitation of resources and in the distribution of incomes resulting from productive activities on equitable bases. T o this end, it is necessary that the future international organization, set up for the administration of this zone should be structured on democratic bases and should have the financial and technological means required for an efficient activity. The exploitation of the resources in the sub-marine territories must favor the harmonious development of the world economy, which entails assistance to the economically and technologically less advanced countries.

Participating in the conference, SCINTEIA emphasizes, Romania acts for the regulations in the sea field to be integrated into the efforts for building a new international economic order, to contribute to securing all countries the access to sea resources.

SCINTEIA ADVOCATES UNRESTRICTED FREE TRADE

AU212102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

["For a Free Trade, Without Barriers and Restrictions"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/3/79--Under the above heading, SCINTEIA of March 21 comments on the G.A.T.T. report on the international trade in the 1978-1979 period. The developments referred to in the report--the Romanian newspaper writes--were of a nature to accentuate the discrepancies and imbalance in the economic exchanges among states.

Although the volume of world commercial exchanges reached a record level--the rate of deliveries in the foreign market outdistancing that of production--the situation of participants in the world circuit of values remained unchanged. The developed countries had a surplus trade balance and the developing ones--a deficit one. The [word indistinct] of frustrating the developing countries acted just as until now. In the period of reference, their export returns lowered, but the imported goods payments rose. Although the exchanges between the developed capitalist countries and the socialist ones intensified, the latter's balance of trade registered new deficits. This renders evident the recrudescence of the protectionist trends in the trade policy of the Western countries.

The present trends manifest in the world trade--SCINTEIA considers--bring out in bold relief the necessity of continuing and intensifying the efforts toward promoting exchanges without barriers and restrictions, on equitable bases, to the benefit of the economic and social development of all states. The newspaper pleads for the harmonization of tariffs, for the reduction of disparities between customs duties imposed on imports, for indiscriminatory tariff accords, pointing to important role of the current "Tokyo round" whose negotiations entered the final stage.

Concerned with the development of an international trade on new, equitable bases, freed from the chains of protectionism and discriminatory restrictions, to the benefit of all nations' development and progress, Romania, a developing socialist country, has actively militated for the G.A.T.T. negotiations to be conferred a more efficient character. In this context, Romania is in favour of the adoption of measures meant to stimulate the export of the developing countries, which should secure their faster progress, for a judicious regulation of prices in the world trade included, in the interest of general development. Undoubtedly, the success of the multilateral negotiations in Geneva, by the efforts of all partners, would provide a new frame favourable to [word indistinct] broader, free, stable international trade as an important component element of building the new international economic order--SCINTEIA writes in conclusion.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE 30 MARCH

AU220805 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] By State Council degree signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the ninth session of the seventh legislature of the Grand National Assembly will be convened for 30 March at 0800 GMT.

Although the volume of world commercial exchanges reached a record level--the rate of deliveries in the foreign market outdistancing that of production--the situation of participants in the world circuit of values remained unchanged. The developed countries had a surplus trade balance and the developing ones--a deficit one. The [word indistinct] of frustrating the developing countries acted just as until now. In the period of reference, their export returns lowered, but the imported goods payments rose. Although the exchanges between the developed capitalist countries and the socialist ones intensified, the latter's balance of trade registered new deficits. This renders evident the recrudescence of the protectionist trends in the trade policy of the Western countries.

The present trends manifest in the world trade--SCINTEIA considers--bring out in bold relief the necessity of continuing and intensifying the efforts toward promoting exchanges without barriers and restrictions, on equitable bases, to the benefit of the economic and social development of all states. The newspaper pleads for the harmonization of tariffs, for the reduction of disparities between customs duties imposed on imports, for indiscriminatory tariff accords, pointing to important role of the current "Tokyo round" whose negotiations entered the final stage.

Concerned with the development of an international trade on new, equitable bases, freed from the chains of protectionism and discriminatory restrictions, to the benefit of all nations' development and progress, Romania, a developing socialist country, has actively militated for the G.A.T.T. negotiations to be conferred a more efficient character. In this context, Romania is in favour of the adoption of measures meant to stimulate the export of the developing countries, which should secure their faster progress, for a judicious regulation of prices in the world trade included, in the interest of general development. Undoubtedly, the success of the multilateral negotiations in Geneva, by the efforts of all partners, would provide a new frame favourable to [word indistinct] broader, free, stable international trade as an important component element of building the new international economic order--SCINTEIA writes in conclusion.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE 30 MARCH

AU220805 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 22 Mar 79 AU

[Text] By State Council degree signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the ninth session of the seventh legislature of the Grand National Assembly will be convened for 30 March at 0800 GMT.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VRHOVEC'S VISIT TO FRANCE

Francois-Poncet, Vrhovec Toasts

LD211158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1626 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Paris--Jean Francois-Poncet, French minister for foreign affairs, and his wife gave a formal luncheon today in honor of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his wife. The luncheon was also attended by persons accompanying the federal secretary on his official visit to France and by Radomir Radovic, SFRY ambassador to UNESCO and the OECD, the director of the Yugoslav Cultural and Information Center and permanent correspondents and special reporters of the Yugoslav press.

At the luncheon, which took place in a very friendly atmosphere, Minister Jean Francois-Poncet toasted his guest.

"Mr Federal Secretary, it gives me particular pleasure at the time of your first official visit to France to bid welcome to you and the Yugoslav delegation members.

"I welcome your visit for two reasons: First, your visit is new proof of the old, strong and warm mutual friendship nurtured by France and Yugoslavia, a friendship that is splendidly symbolized by the meetings of their heads of state in 1976 and 1977. And secondly, your visit testifies, in this restless world in which we live, to the importance that we attach to continuing a constructive dialog in the reciprocal trust of our two countries.

"France and Yugoslavia each have their own internal system, but they have a similar concept of what international life should be like.

"This concept was explained in 1976 at the time of the summit meeting in Belgrade. France--a liberal democracy loyal to its allied commitments--and Yugoslavia--a socialist country loyal to nonalinement, whose eminent personage is Marshal Tito--fully agree that members of the international community must establish their relations without outside pressure and imposed loyalty but, on the contrary, with respect for independence and sovereignty. They must also organize solidarity, which the world requires today more than ever before.

"The picture of the present international situation confirms our conviction regarding the high value of these principles. Only complete respect for these principles can impart full significance to the policy of detente. These principles and basic orientations have been written into the Final Act of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. In order to do this everyone must watch over the application of the principles and regulations on which they agreed in Helsinki. The first meeting of the signatory countries in Belgrade showed that much still remains to be done in this respect. The next meeting of the 35 countries, due to be held in Madrid in 1980, will afford an opportunity to assess the progress that has been made and will represent a test of their resolve to continue to go on. Therefore it is important to prepare the success of this meeting, and we are ready to cooperate with you to achieve this.

"France and Yugoslavia want the Mediterranean to be what it was during some very brief periods of history--a lake of peace and a privileged place for meetings and exchanges between peoples, states and rich and varied cultures.

"A just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict that would take into account the interests of all concerned parties would remove one of the heaviest burdens bringing pressure to bear on Mediterranean cooperation. It is to be hoped. [sentence as received]

"In Africa, crises continue to seriously disturb the countries which more than anywhere else need peace and stability so that they can develop. In Southeast Asia, the conflicts of the last weeks have shaken this area, which knows the price of war and [words indistinct] we would like to believe that feelings of responsibility and the spirit of moderation will prevail.

"One must go even further and relations of trust and solidarity must be established among all countries. Two matters appear to us to be of cardinal importance in this respect. The first is disarmament.

"France and Yugoslavia are investing considerable effort in this regard. Since they have firm, friendly relations with many of those who are interested in this matter, they can insure, particularly by coordinating their efforts, that the international community takes greater account of concrete and realistic proposals that could contribute on both regional and world-wide levels to a joint quest to find a solution. In this spirit we supported Yugoslavia's initiative when it proposed that a special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament be convened, and we hope for her support for our proposal for a disarmament meeting in Europe.

"The second matter is the introduction of an equitable economic system. The proposals of our two countries (in this matter) are complementary. Our two countries--one belonging to the industrial world and the other to the developing world--are trying without respite, each in its own situation, to insure that the spirit of dialog prevails and, where necessary, that the desire for rapprochement revives. This is why their talks are of essential importance for the success of this great enterprise.

"Our dialog is an easy one because it is channelled into our joint preoccupation with maintaining our identity and our independence; because we are aiming at the same objectives, which are detente, peace and cooperation; and because it is also based on our excellent relations. We wish to continue to further develop these relations in all areas, particularly in the economic field, and we shall endeavor to make these relations develop harmoniously. I cannot end this toast without stressing the usefulness of the talks we had yesterday afternoon and this morning. They unfolded in the spirit of warm friendship and deep respect which is traditional for Frenchmen and Yugoslavs.

"Mr Federal Secretary, I raise this glass to President Tito, to you, to Mrs Vrhovec, to the Yugoslav people who are so close to the French people, and to the friendship between our countries."

Replying to the toast, Josif Vrhovec said "Mr Minister: I thank you for your cordial words and for the warm welcome you have extended to us in your beautiful country.

"The peoples of our two countries have, in their history, built many ties of mutual friendship. Their freedom-loving spirit and the value which they attach to their independence stand as monuments to this friendship.

"This friendship has been demonstrated more than once in the stormy life of our continent and in the critical moments of the destiny of the Yugoslav and French peoples.

"I take the liberty of expressing the conviction that today, too, we are inspired by the same ideals. This provides an incentive to develop our cooperation on equitable foundations and to make joint efforts so that we might implement as successfully as possible on European soil that which we embodied in the Helsinki document.

"We believe that the progress of all-European cooperation must also encompass economic relations. To this end obstacles which stem from the functioning of isolationist economic blocs in Europe should be abolished with greater far-sightedness.

"Yugoslavia wishes to develop useful and equitable relations with the European Economic Community and anticipates positive cooperation with your country in this regard.

"The fact that our two countries follow different political philosophies and employ different social practices in their internal national life does not diminish, but, on the contrary, increases the significance of our cooperation at the international level.

"It is with this in mind that we express our sense of responsibility for world peace and our loyalty to the principles of the UN Charter--principles which bind us to respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right to independent development of all countries.

"Unfortunately, today these principles are trampled upon far too frequently. Often there is a resort to using force in order to impose one's own interests on others and to dictate one's own way of life. This leads to an intensification of existing crises and the creation of new hotbeds in various parts of the world.

"The situation and the development of crises in southern Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia cause us great concern.

"We consider it to be our obligation to speak out decisively against the use of force, threats and foreign intervention, regardless of pretexts and regardless of the quarters from which attempts are made to introduce such acts into the system of international relations. We believe in equitable relations and in the obligation of mutual respect, as well as in the peaceful resolution of disputes. We are fighting consistently for the achievement of these goals.

"Such activity by my country also stems from our adherence to the policy of nonalinement. As you know, this policy, by its value and by the strength of the goals to which it aspires, has affirmed itself as a positive factor in contemporary international life. It is today a significant exponent of stability and global equilibrium, and sure support for the independence of many newly liberated small and medium-size countries. The nonalined policy has made it possible for them to participate actively in international relations and to assume their share of the responsibility for the world in which all of us live together.

"Mr minister: I believe you share my conviction that world peace and the progress of mankind are closely linked with the consolidation of detente--with our joint efforts to halt the arms race as well as to set up a new more equitable system of international economic relations.

"The proces of the relaxation of international tension and the consolidation of international trust will not be able to overcome serious blockades if we do not succeed in reversing it, more rapidly and more consistently, into a universal process with the active participation of all countries. With regard to disarmament, I think that we must turn, with greater resolve, to the realization of concrete initiatives. The conclusions of the special session of the General Assembly represent a positive incentive in this respect. It is high time that we halt this mad race and the dangerous stockpiling of destructive weapons, both nuclear and conventional. I wish to place on record the fact that Yugoslavia welcomes the initiative of your government as an appropriate and useful one, and that it is ready to cooperate in any measures that could lead to real progress in disarmament on our continent.

"A component part of the struggle for a more just, safer and stable world must--in our view--also be the struggle for a new international economic order. We are deeply convinced that the time has come when the old system of privileged relations should be abandoned and the developing countries be given the opportunity to share in the distribution of wealth and in the world's material progress.

"We believe that this can successfully be achieved through dialog and not through confrontation, because to do so in fact lies in the long-term interest of the developing countries.

"Mr minister: I would like to stress that we attach great importance to the comprehensive cooperation and further development of bilateral relations in all areas. We are approaching this from the point of view of our mutual interests, as well as with a desire for further promoting Mediterranean and all-European cooperation and stability. We believe that, inspired by the same aspirations, we can likewise continue and deepen our very useful cooperation in the world.

"I would like to assure you once again of the friendly sentiments which the peoples of Yugoslavia hold for the French people.

"With this in mind, allow me to raise this glass to the president of the French Republic, Mr Giscard d'Estaing, to the health and happiness of your esteemed wife and to your personal health and happiness, as well as to progress of friendly France."

Press Statement on Talks

LD211514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1048 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Paris--The following statement for the press was issued at the conclusion of the official visit to France by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs:

"Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid an official visit to France on 19 and 20 March 1979 at the invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic Jean Francois-Poncet.

"Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, received the Yugoslav federal secretary.

"Josip Vrhovec was also received by Jacques Chaban Delmas, president of the National Assembly.

"Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet held talks on the international situation and on various aspects of bilateral relations. The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and deep reciprocal respect which traditionally characterizes Yugoslav-French relations for which the visit by President Giscard d'Estaing to Yugoslavia in 1976 and that of President Tito to France in 1977 provided a fresh and powerful encouragement.

"The examination of international problems carried out by the two ministers confirmed that the Yugoslav and French points of view on a majority of the questions brought up are convergent and close.

"The two ministers expressed their conviction that these problems can be resolved truly and on a lasting basis only within the framework of the policy of detente. They stressed the need for the process of relaxation of international tension to be further consolidated and developed, to be extended to all areas of the world and to all areas of international relations, and emphasized that all countries should take part in it on an equal footing. This policy presupposes the readiness of all countries to replace rivalry and conflict with dialog, negotiations and respect for the right of every country to independent and autonomous development without any encroachment upon its sovereignty and territorial integrity and without interference in its internal affairs. In this connection the two ministers recalled that on the occasion of their meetings the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the president of the French Republic expressed their full agreement on the principles that should regulate international relations and confirmed their readiness to respect them both in their reciprocal relations and in their relations with other countries.

"The two ministers stressed the importance for Europe of the integral implementation of the principles and stipulations of the European Security and Cooperation Conference Final Act and continuing the process opened up by that conference. They stressed the importance which their governments attach to the success of the Madrid meeting in 1980 and the need for the meeting to be carefully prepared to achieve that aim. Yugoslavia and France will cooperate closely to attain this aim.

"Having stressed that security and cooperation in Europe are linked with security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, the two ministers recalled the efforts made by Yugoslavia and France to contribute to the development of conditions for fruitful cooperation between the Mediterranean littoral countries.

"In addition, the two ministers carried out an exchange of views on various aspects of the situation in the Middle East, Africa and Asia. They expressed their concern over the hotbeds of conflicts and tension existing in these regions and stressed the need for pending problems to be resolved through negotiations without the use of force, without interference in the internal affairs of other countries and in keeping with the justified aspirations of the peoples to live in peace.

"The two sides believe that the key problem of disarmament represents one of the priority objectives of the international community, as testified to by last year's special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to this question. The two ministers stressed that their countries were resolved to do everything possible to encourage progress in the direction of arresting the arms race and of genuine disarmament coupled with respect for every country's right to its independence. Having expressed special concern over the accumulation of arms of the European Continent, the two ministers stressed the importance that a European conference on disarmament would have.

"The Yugoslav federal secretary informed the French minister about the activities of the nonalined countries and stressed the importance that Yugoslavia attaches to the role of nonalinement in international relations. The French minister took note of this explanation with attention. The Yugoslav federal secretary also informed Minister Francois-Poncet about the development of the situation in the Balkans area, stressing Yugoslavia's interest in consolidating goodneighborly relations and cooperation between the countries of that region.

"The two ministers recalled the importance which Yugoslavia and France attach to the introduction of a new, more equitable international economic system which will enable the developing countries to obtain a greater degree of well-being and a more equitable participation in world economic progress. They stessed the readiness of Yugoslavia and France to continue to contribute to the attainment of this objective. The two ministers stressed the role of the United Nations in preserving peace and in consolidating trust and cooperation between countries.

"In examining various aspects of Yugoslav-French bilateral relations the two ministers stressed the interest of the two countries in expanding and enhancing cooperation in all areas. In this connection they took note with pleasure of the conclusions of the ninth session of the government mixed committee for economic, industrial and technical cooperation which met in Belgrade on 8 and 9 February 1979 and pointed out the need for further developing trade exchange and economic cooperation on more balanced foundations. They confirmed the readiness of their governments to continue the efforts that had been started in order to develop and encourage exchanges between the two countries in the areas of science, technology, culture, the arts, education and tourism.

"The French minister of foreign affairs, in his capacity as the chairman of the Council of Ministers "of the nine," and the Yugoslav federal secretary discussed the state of economic relations between the European Economic Community and Yugoslavia. In stressing the importance of fruitful and mutually useful cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC they expressed the desire that the new agreement may establish a broader framework for this cooperation, in the spirit of the declaration of 2 December 1976.

"(?In their) talks the two ministers jointly noted that the visit by Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec represented a fresh, significant contribution to the friendship, cooperation, trust and constructive dialog between Yugoslavia and France.

"Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, invited Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. Minister Francois-Poncet accepted the invitation with pleasure."

Vrhovec Comments

LD220616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Zabreb--After his return from an official visit to France, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, made the following statement:

"I can say that the visit to France was useful and very successful. We carried out a very successful exchange of views and embraced all questions of mutual interest. We discussed the development of bilateral relations and global problems, we achieved a very high level of identity or common approach to the problems which we had discussed.

Regarding our stay as a whole, I would also like to emphasize that I had the honor of being received by French President Giscard d'Estaing and President of the Assembly Chaban-Delmas. The talks held on this occasion have shown that the bilateral cooperation is developing very successfully and that it is in the interest of France as well as Yugoslavia that this cooperation continues to register new successes.

I was entrusted by President Tito to forward a message to President Giscard d'Estaing and, of course, President Tito's greetings. President Giscard received this with great gratitude. He emphasized the importance which he attaches to his meetings, his constant contacts and dialog with President Tito and expressed great respect for the role and influence which President Tito exercises in the nonalined movement and on the world scene.

Much was also said about the framework of Yugoslav-French relations and world problems, and, I must say, we can positively assess what we heard from President Giscard d'Estaing.

The meeting with Chaban-Delmas, president of the Assembly, was also very useful and I consider that this can be interpreted as yet another stimuls to further developing bilateral friendship.

We held a working all-embracing dialog with French Minister Francois-Ponet. Regarding detente and the approach to the most difficult present-day crises, such as the Middle East crisis or the crisis in Southeast Asia, we had very similar views, similar thoughts and, I would say, identical approaches.

In both cases, we considered that it was important to solve the crises in a peaceful manner, that the use of force is not permissible in international relations, that peoples have the right to exercise full independence, full sovereignty, that they live in peace without foreign interference, that they are not object of confrontation of interests of the great powers or blocs and that in this respect we all have to work together to insure peace, because peace is indivisible in the world today.

At the same time, we spoke about detente and pointed out the crises which are at the moment appearing on the world picture. However, we also noted that the efforts to preserve detente and to expand it as a universal process also show results and that they should continue in this direction.

From our side, we especially informed the French interlocutors about the nonalined policy and the importance which we attach to this policy, as an exceptionally important element of world balance, world stability, as an importance prop in the struggle of small and medium-size nationalities for their own independence. The French side, or rather Minister Francois-Poncet, listened with great attention to what we were saying and I think that this was taken into consideration.

Regarding bilateral relations, we noted important progress in cooperation on a broad plane which concerns all fields and we agreed to encourage this as much as possible also in the future. In this connection, of course, we also pointed out problems which exist in this respect. There are only a few problems but we have to pay certain attention to them. This above all concerns the question of trade deficits which has a negative tendency and which can, because of this, unless we solve it by joint efforts, threaten the otherwise very good and meaningful structure of our entire economic relations.

We also discussed present relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC. On this occasion, we pointed out, in a rather critical manner, the unsatisfactory character of the new mandate offered to us, because, we said, it contained far too many restrictions. Apart from this, it also does not have that farsighted, broad, political approach to problems which are not only of a bilateral character, that is they do not concern only the problem of relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC, but indeed represent the integral part of those trends in Europe which we, both sides, strive to promote in a positive direction.

I said that it was a question whether our government, on the basis of assessing all elements at its disposal. Would be able to give a positive answer for starting the talks. Minister Francois-Poncet suggested that it would be good if we started these talks, pointing out that they were aware of the deficiencies of this mandate and that talks should not be held to accept this mandate but indeed to arrive through them to the best solution. We shall perhaps accept this suggestion--but at this moment I cannot say so.

I also raised the question, above all from the positive point of view, of our workers' activity and their conditions and life and work in France, and in this respect we reached full agreement.

However, regarding the activity of hostile emigrants, a handful of criminals, terrorists, who unfortunately still have a certain appeal in some parts of the political structures and forces in this country, I pointed out that official French policy should take this negative element into greater account, because should we tolerate it, should we fail to devote to it adequate attention, this could have a certain destructive effect on our entire relations. I consider that in this respect too we were in agreement and I believe that cooperation in this field, too, will be more successful in future than hitherto.

Within the framework of our discussions, we also spoke about Europe. We assessed the Belgrade meeting of the Helsinki conference as an important step in the search for better ways of achieving European agreement and security. We further agreed that we must closely cooperate, so that the next meeting in Madrid will show even greater and more important successes.

I think that this was the contents of our talks and it is our wish to continue developing all-round cooperation and friendly relations also in the future.

VJESNIK INTERVIEWS FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER FRANCOIS-PONCET

AU211458 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Apparent text of exclusive interview granted by Jean Andre Francois-Poncet, French minister for foreign affairs, to VJESNIK's permanent Paris correspondent Davor Sosic "in connection with" the 19-20 March visit of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to France--date and place not given]

[Text] 1979, An Important Year for Disarmament

VJESNIK: Mr Minister. France's activities and initiatives in the field of disarmament are known. President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's speech at the May 1978 UN General Assembly special session on disarmament was received with attention in my country and your recent speech in Geneva showed that France wants to find concrete solutions for this problem. How then do you assess the present situation in the field of disarmament?

Francois-Poncet: The year 1978 was marked by an intensive activity in the field of disarmament. The 10th special session of the UN General Assembly initiated an important reform of the negotiating mechanism and the 33d regular session of the UN General Assembly adopted more than 50 draft resolutions on disarmament.

For its part France strove to make a positive contribution to this undertaking, emphasizing several principles (the right to security, universality and regional approach) and proposing the following concrete measures:

The United Nations adopted the French proposal to investigate the possibility of creating the "institute for disarmament research" and the French proposal on founding the "disarmament fund for development".

In Europe we proposed to the 35 CSCE participant states convening a disarmament conference. The first responses to this proposal, particularly the response from the neutral and nonalined countries, have been mainly favorable.

It seems that the new impetus that has been felt in the last few months in relation to disarmament questions should not be allowed to slacken. On the contrary, 1979 will be an extraordinary important year in this respect because of the numerous tasks connected with disarmament. Let us hope that this activity will be characterized by realism, which alone can make it possible to advance and achieve results in this connection.

Is Detente Passing Through a Crisis?

VJESNIK: Articles and talks about a crisis of detente in the world and also in Europe have become increasingly frequent. In your opinion, is this a question of a real crisis? Has the process of relaxation of tension in Europe developed in the desired directions and at the desired rate since the Helsinki and Belgrade [CSCE meetings]? What are the prospects for general European cooperation and what does France expect from the Madrid meeting?

Francois-Poncet: If we take the year 1975, when the CSCE Final Act was signed, as the starting point, then the impression is undoubtedly gained that the policy of relaxation of tension has been less dynamic in the last few years than in the preceding period. And even more, detente was passing through a test in 1978. On various occasions and in various geographic positions we were able to notice obstacles in the way of and failures to respect the policy of relaxation of tension.

Do we have to speak about a crisis of detente because of this? I think that it is not necessary. This is so because on the contrary the policy of relaxation of tension has never before been as necessary and timely as it is today!

France, which was one of the first states that devoted itself to detente, continues to consider detente one of the essential directions of its policy. In this sense we expect that priority will be accorded to continuing and deepening the process begun by the CSCE. You know that the results of last year's Belgrade conference, which was very well organized throughout by the Yugoslav side, disappointed us to a certain extent. It is necessary to learn a lesson from the difficulties which were encountered. We want the Madrid meeting to be successful, we want it to mark a success of the policy of relaxation of tension. This implies above all that all states must make efforts to adapt themselves to the rules of behavior elaborated in Helsinki. It also implies that, without losing its character of free discussion, the Madrid meeting must be well prepared. France and Yugoslavia must cooperate for its success.

International Economic Relations Must Be Changed

VJESNIK: France follows a specific policy toward the developing countries and President Giscard's initiative to the North-South dialog is well-known. Your economic views on these questions--views which in many of these countries are more strongly apparent than the views of some larger and richer countries--are similar to the views of the nonalined countries and I would be interested to know how you appraise the stalemate in the North-South dialog and what are the prospects for the continuation of these talks?

Francois-Poncet: From its very beginning the north-south dialog aroused great hopes both among the developed countries and among the "Third World" countries. This dialog initiated a long-term task. This task must be continued with persistance and requires an effort on the part of all interested parties to be open to one another and to be realistic.

True, we see that some of the negotiations have been stalemated and this situation is at times a cause of disappointment. However, we believe that, despite the passing difficulties, the dialog between the industrially developed and the developing countries must become one of the main components of international relations in the last quarter of this century and must lead to the establishment of a new international economic system. As far as we are concerned, we strive to insure that the discussions about this question continue without interruption no matter in what circles they may be held. The important stages in the new future will be the renewal of "the Lome Convention," the fifth UNCTAD session and the preparation of a new strategy of development for the eighties. It is a joint responsibility for the industrially developed and the developing countries to find solutions for the problems facing them, solutions that simultaneously take into account the difficulties of both as well as the need to contribute to changing international economic relations.

Tito Enjoys a Significant Reputation

VJESNIK: Relations between Yugoslavia and France have a long tradition. Despite differences in their domestic social systems, the actions of France and Yugoslavia in the international field are often very similar or identical. How do you appraise the present state of bilateral relations?

Francois-Poncet: Relations between France and Yugoslavia--two states that are historically and geographically close to one another and are both Mediterranean countries, are based, as you have said, on old friendship. This friendship found its brilliant expression during President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Yugoslavia in December 1976 and President Tito's visit to France in October 1977. The visit of Secretary Vrhovec, whom I will be particularly happy to welcome in Paris, will be yet another manifestation of this friendship. Another important element of our relations is the identity of France's and Yugoslavia's views on the main principles that must dominate international life. These are: Respect for the independence, sovereignty and right of every individual country to choose its own political, economic and social orientation and the desire for dialog and cooperation. Among other things these principles were incorporated in the six points of the joint Yugoslav-French communique issued on the occasion of the 1976 meeting between Presidents Tito and Giscard.

Allow me to add that we know and value the important role of Yugoslavia, a nonalined country, the role played by Yugoslavia on the international scene, where President Tito enjoys a significant reputation. I believe that the united voices of our two countries can do a great deal to insure that peace and the policy of relaxation of tension will prevail in the world.

Regarding bilateral relations, I would say in reply to your question that we consider them completely satisfactory. I want them to be continued in the confidence and friendship which have characterized them up to now.

VJESNIK: How do you assess economic cooperation?

Francois-Poncet: In the economic field we must act in a manner that will insure that our trade, which now has already achieved a high level (three billion francs in 1978), will continue to develop. We understand your worries regarding the imbalance of this trade and your concern to insure that trade develops in the direction of better balance. In this respect we will for our part continue the efforts to promote industrial production cooperation between enterprises of our two countries. This cooperation has already achieved important results in the fields of the automobile industry, energy, the petrochemical industry and aluminium production. However, we have not yet exhausted all the possibilities. The Yugoslav-French mixed committee for economic, industrial and technical cooperation, which held its meeting on 8 and 9 February 1979 and was presided over by Ministers Andov and Deniau, formulated very interesting proposals on this question.

Other factors, too, contribute to closer relations between our peoples: Tens of thousands of Yugoslav workers live in France and contribute to the development of our economy. And every year hundreds of thousands of French tourists discover the beauty of your country.

New EEC-SFRY Agreement

VJESNIK: During their official visits to Yugoslavia many prominent EEC representatives have often emphasized the EEC's interest in developing its relations with the SFRY. In your opinion, what could France do in this direction?

Francois-Poncet: It is quite true that the EEC attaches extraordinary importance to developing its relations with Yugoslavia. This interest of the EEC in Yugoslavia has also been expressed on several occasions in the past: In 1973 when a trade agreement was concluded; in January 1976 when the EEC Council of Ministers decided to enable Yugoslavia to use loans from the European Investment Bank to finance certain projects of mutual interest; and in December 1976 when Presidents Tito and Giscard d'Estaing expressed their mutual desire to develop French-Yugoslav economic cooperation and to expand it to a number of new fields.

On the other hand this will also be concretely determined in the near future as a result of the negotiations on a new agreement on cooperation which will replace the old 1973 agreement and will widen the scope of its application. France has actively participated in preparing the EEC's directives for negotiations. These directives were confirmed by the EEC Council of Ministers on 6 February this year. The actual negotiations should open within the next few weeks.

I am convinced that the conclusion of a new agreement will promote more harmonious trade between the two sides and that it will confirm the close and correct nature of ties linking the EEC and Yugoslavia.

VJESNIK SCOFFS AT CATEGORIZATION OF 'PROGRESSIVE' CP'S

AU210844 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 79 P 17 AU

[Zeljko Brihta article "List" in his "Accents of the Week" column]

[Text] Prague RUDE PRAVO recently carried a list or table of the communist and workers parties that have "denounced the Chinese aggression against Vietnam."

The list was carried in an editorial under the title "The Strong Force of Internationalism" and accompanied by a note which says that "the hour of decision has struck for anyone who calls himself a revolutionary and an adherent to the true fighter for peace and progress."

The list names 79 such parties and adds some unnamed ones which are "deeply illegal." The list does not contain the LCY, nor the communist and workers parties of Romania and the DPRK.

The Moscow journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZHN says at about the same time that the Soviet Union "takes a positive attitude" toward that activation of the nonalined which, on the eve of their sixth conference, is based on the "progressive principles" of the movement.

The journal says that the conference should "develop an anti-imperialist course." It does not say that the nonalined policy opposes all pressure and all domination, which is to say imperialism and colonialism and hegemonism.

Thus some people in the "East" list some countries and parties, which in a certain sense are progressive. They list them, sort them out, call the role and assess them, rapping them over the knuckles or praising them, and they behave as if they were in school, possibly in elementary grades.

One who knows who, according to this elementary school logic, should be the teacher and who the pupil. The pupil is the one who is called a pupil by the teacher. And the teacher is the one who has proclaimed himself a teacher.

It is good luck that life indeed may be a school, but history is the only teacher admitted. Otherwise everybody is equal in this school and everybody is responsible to himself for what he learns and what he does, and is not responsible to a--self-appointed--teacher.

To sort out the progressive parties, therefore, does not help progress in their countries but hinders it among them and in general, just as to sort out the nonalined countries does not help but hinders the progress of equal relations among all the countries and in the world in general.

"If we imposed ideological criteria on the nonalined movement as the basis of its affiliation, we would not strengthen the process of socialism in the world but the bloc concept of socialism." (Josip Vrhovec, secretary for foreign affairs)

And the fighters for peace are not only those who in the struggle for peace find struggle more important than peace, just as aggression--which must be denounced always and everywhere--occurs not just when one country attacks another without the prior permission of a third country.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

LD212104 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, March 21 (TANJUG)--Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr has assessed Yugoslav-Austrian relations as very good. The Austrian and Yugoslav interests are to a great measure identical in the economic, tourist, cultural and other spheres, Pahr told group of Yugoslav journalists.

The Austrian minister also stressed the contribution of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in Austria to the economic development of that country. I believe these workers are an important element in creating the bridge between the two neighbouring countries, Pahr said. In recent years, the number of Austrian tourists visiting Yugoslavia has increased as has the number of Yugoslavs vacationing, especially in winter, in Austrian resorts, Pahr also noted.

So advanced bilateral relations can also be said to result from the total openness of the Yugoslav-Austrian border, said Minister Pahr pointing to possibilities for the further development and, in particular, to regional cooperation within the framework of the recently founded "Jadranalpe" community between the Austrian provinces of Carinthia and Styria and the Yugoslav constituent Republics of Slovenia and Croatia. Relations can be still further enhanced through developing cooperation in the economic field.

"We are confident the 'small steps' process could be intensified if the minority organizations decided to cooperate within the national groups' council", said Pahr.

The Slovene and Croatian national groups firmly reject to enter these councils as by doing so they would approve of the revision of article seven of the state treaty which guarantees their basic rights to national existence.

MIJATOVIC RETURNS FROM VENEZUELA, BRAZIL

AU211130 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of Yugoslavia's Presidency, has returned to Belgrade from Venezuela and Brazil where, as President Tito's special emissary, he attended the inauguration ceremonies for Luis Herrera Campins, newly elected president of the Republic of Venezuela, and Joao Baptista de Oliveria Figueiredo, newly elected president of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

DRAGASEVIC ENDS VISIT TO LIBYA, DEPARTS

LD212058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1648 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tripoli, March 21 (JANA)--Mr Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council (Government) and chairman of the Yugoslav Commission for Relations with Developing Countries, today left Tripoli at the conclusion of the work of the 4th Libyan-Yugoslav mixed commission.

In a statement to a JANA reporter Mr Dragasevic praised the results achieved by this mixed commission, results which will "strengthen bilateral cooperation for the benefit of the two countries and of the non-aligned countires". Mr Dragasevic also underlined the importance of Libyan-Yugoslav cooperation.

SWAPO LEADER INTERVIEWED ON INDEPENDENCE PROBLEMS

LD211858 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, March 21 (TANJUG)--The South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) will start negotiations in New York with the "contact group of five" in yet another effort to work out a solution for Namibian independence, stated SWAPO Vice-President Mishek Mujongo in Lusaka in an interview with Zagreb television.

Mujongo singled out as the only problem for SWAPO the composion of the forces under the envisaged "United Nations Transition Assistance Group" (UNTAG). Were the presence to be permitted on this group of a member of one of the existing military-political blocs, then, for the sake of balance, a country of the other bloc would also have to be allowed representation in the group, said Mujongo. The SWAPO vice-president said Namibian independence is foremost an African problem so that the countries of this continent are called on to play a decisive role in dealing with the problem.

The SWAPO vice-president spoke also on the role of his organization among the non-aligned, citing its full membership in this movement. He said this provided a framework for setting forth to the non-aligned countries the problems being encountered by SWAPO in its struggle and asking for support. The non-aligned are among the leading forces of mankind today, he said, and especially in regard to the liberation struggles in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. Mujongo voiced SWAPO's great satisfaction with the special non-aligned coordinating bureau meeting in Maputo where it was possible once again to define the problems affecting the liberation struggle and eradication of th remnants of colonialism in the south of Africa, concluded SWAPO Vice-President Mujungo.

SAWPY VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES ZANU SECRETARY GENERAL

LD211938 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 21 (TANJUG)--Vice-President of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Kolj Sigoka talked here today with Secretary-General of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) Edgar Tekere.

In their discussion of the political, diplomatic and military aspects of the people of Zimbabwe's independence struggle, the readiness was underlined of the Socialist Alliance and Yugoslavia to support and aid this struggle in an all-round way. Current matters of cooperation between the Socialist Alliance and the ZANU movement were also discussed. Edgar Tekere is in Yugoslavia as guest of the Socialist Alliance and is the (?carrier) of a special message from ZANU President Robert Mugabe for president of the Socialist Allliance Todo Kurtovic.

COMMENTATOR TACKLES DRAGOYCHEVA POINTS ON MACEDONIA

AU151545 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Mar 79 p 9 AU

[Anton Kolendic article: "Attack and Slander: About the Anti-Yugoslav Book by Tsola Dragoycheva"]

[Text] Recently this year, the Bulgarian press and radio published a long interview with Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the BCP Politburo, in which she tried to explain and to mitigate the dissatisfaction and reaction of the Yugoslav public--and others besides--to the simultaneous publication of several anti-Yugoslav books in Sofia.

Explaining her anti-Yugoslav attacks and especially the Greater Bulgarian positions and aspirations toward Macedonia, Tsola Dragoycheva, the author of one of these books, went even further in her interview instead of correcting and mitigating her views.

She, a member of the Politburo, a member of the responsible political forum, now publicly and frankly disputes, attacks and slanders the legal theoretical and political foundations of the socialist community of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, or rather of the second session of AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] and its historic decisions.

To support her position--which is the gravest and most daring anti-Yugoslav attack from Sofia since the years of the Cominform--Tsola Dragoycheva takes the pretext of the "Macedonian question" and cites, as she puts it "facts which cannot be controverted."

Here are these "facts" of Tsola's:

First:

"One cannot," Tsola says, "controvert, for instance, the fact of the unilateral and 'definitive' solution of the 'Macedonian question' at the second AVNOJ session in November 1943, despite the joint position until that time that the question should be solved after the war in agreement with all the Balkan communist parties and democratic forces."

The voluminous literature and documents on the "Macedonian question" and its various "solutions" contain in fact the old state arrangements, agreements and treaties on the partition and division of Macedonia among the kingdoms of Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece (in 1912, 1913 and 1918) as well as the resolutions, articles and slogans of various social-democratic, communist and national parties and groups. However, Dragoycheva talks about a "solution after the war," which is to say after World War II. The only state accord of the World War II period speaking about a "solution after the war" is a part of the treaty of accession--in 1941--of fascist Bulgaria to Hitler's tripartite pact. In this part of the treaty, Hitler, having occupied Yugoslavia, grants Macedonia to Bulgaria under a temporary occupation. But Tsola must have confused something, for this treaty between Hitler and Boris makes no mention of the communist parties and democratic forces as a "factor of agreement."

Assaults on Truth

"Fact" number two:

"One cannot," Tsola Dragoycheva further asserts, "controvert the fact that the AVNOJ decisions solved in advance the fate of Macedonia behind the backs of its people, without giving it the opportunity of freely deciding and solving its own future by itself. A new nation--the Macedonian one--was created by decree and AVNOJ adopted the decision even in the absence of the representatives of the Macedonian Communist Party and people."

The decisions of the second AVNOJ session were a platform of principles--"Magna Carta of the Yugoslav Revolution"--for all the Yugoslav peoples, including the Macedonians. However, the decision on the definitive solution, the decision on the political, state and social structure of the Macedonian state was adopted by ASNOM (the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Macedonia) at its first plenary session held at Ilinden [2 August] in 1944.

To ASNOM, 130 delegates were elected--underline elected. The delegates were elected both in the liberated territory of Macedonia and in the one still under occupation and in every Macedonian partisan and military unit of any size.

At the session itself, 122 delegates took part. Some delegates were prevented from attending and some fell in the fighting with Bulgarian occupation units while trying to reach the venue of the session, the Prohor Pcinjski monastery.

The ASNOM decisions are well known. However, one should mention some other details from the days before AVNOJ and ASNOM.

In March 1943, in the days when the national liberation struggle in Macedonia was rapidly increasing and assuming a mass nature, the Communist Party of Macedonia was set up in Tetovo and its first Central Committee was elected. Soon afterwards, at Ilinden in 1943, the central leadership of the national liberation front of Macedonia was elected in the liberated territory of Macedonia, and it coordinated and led the work of numerous national liberation committees and organizations both in the liberated and the occupied territories of Macedonia. Furthermore, at a conference in Prespa at that time, a decision was also adopted to set up ASNOM as "the highest sovereign, legislative and representative body of the new Macedonian national democratic power." A few days later, on 18 August 1943, the first regular unit of the National Liberation Army of Macedonia was formed and marched past the main staff of the National Liberation Army of Macedonia; it bore the name of the hero Mirce Acev, who was killed by the Bulgarian occupiers.

Calculated Maneuver

Tsola's third "fact" reads:

"One cannot controvert the fact that the second AVNOJ session assumed the right to adopt decisions concerning the territories of Bulgaria, Greece and Albania that had never belonged to Yugoslavia, without considering the positions of the communist parties of these countries, let alone the opinions of the respective populations and the peoples of these countries."

This is what Tsola Dragoycheva says:

The AVNOJ decisions have been published many times. But not a single document ever mentions the territories of Bulgaria, Greece and Albania let alone "adopts decisions" concerning these territories.

This is a calculated provocative lie by Tsola Dragoycheva, most probably designed "to win allies."

Tsola's following "fact" is of the same ilk:

"One cannot controvert the hegemonistic intentions that were manifested in the attempts of Tempo [Svetozar Vukmanovic] and others to create a "general Balkan staff" with unlimited supraparty and supranational powers for conducting the antifascist movements of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece and Albania, without the agreement of the BCP, and as far as I am informed also behind the backs of other communist parties."

Documents exist--and have been published--on this episode of the heroic struggles of the liberation movements of Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania, too. The idea of forming a "general Balkan staff" was born at a meeting of the representatives of the partisan staffs of Greece, Albania and Macedonia, on the partisan free territory in Aegean Macedonia in August 1943.

Combat cooperation and coordination of military actions were discussed and agreed upon. Albania's delegate Koci Xoxe brought up on that occasion the idea of forming a joint all-Balkan staff for the purpose of more efficacious operations. The idea was endorsed by Comrade Tempo, member of the supreme staff of Yugoslavia, who attended these talks. However, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, in a letter signed by Tito, immediately--as early as August 1943--criticized this idea as "politically incorrect and harmful."

This is historical truth.

By the way, when T.S. Dragoycheva complains that these talks on a free partisan territory in 1943 were conducted "without the consent of the BCP" or rather in the absence of a Bulgarian delegation, one must only remind her of the historical fact that at that time, in 1943, there existed no "main staff of the Bulgarian partisan detachments" and no partisan staff in Bulgaria at all. How then could delegates of such a nonexistent staff attend or agree to anything?

Dimitrov's Clear Positions

What is really the aim of this kind of writing? As an introduction to the answer to this question we shall cite another quotation from the said interview:

Question by the chief editor of Sofia newspaper OTOCHESTVEN FRONT: "Your memoirs are the reason for the assertion by some Yugoslav journalists that our party and state leadership has departed from Georgi Dimitrov's line in Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations... How would you comment on this?"

Answer by Tsola Dragoycheva: "...Objectively, the assertions about the departure from Georgi Dimitrov's line can serve only those forces that want to undermine the relations between the two neighboring countries..."

In contrast to the Greater Bulgarian chauvinists who in the course of history and now have always been hiding and acting under the cloak of and as part of the plans of one of the big powers, in contrast to them, Georgi Dimitrov asserted:

"The struggle of the Macedonian people for freedom is the anvil on which the Macedonian nationhood has been forged and the Macedonian state has been built... Macedonian freedom has been born in the struggle against fascism. The Macedonian state has been built on the ruins of Greater-Bulgarian and Greater-Serbian chauvinism and hegemonism. The Macedonian people have won their right to self-determination as a result of the victory of democracy in Yugoslavia...

"What then is more natural than the fact that the free Macedonian state has found its place precisely within the framework of federal and democratic Yugoslavia!..."

One should not forget that Georgi Dimitrov expressed this position during his first speech in the Bulgarian National Assembly on 25 December 1945, when on behalf of the Communist Party and the Bulgarian Government he presented the program and the policy of new Bulgaria.

And to conclude: Tsola Dragoycheva expressly negates the existence of, as she puts it, a "causal link between the publication of my memoirs and some other political events that have happened recently."

However, it is a striking fact that this is certainly the most direct anti-Yugoslav attack from Bulgaria since the time of the Cominform and it is directed both against the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and directly against the wholeness and integrity of Yugoslavia.

GLIGORIJEVIC: BULGARIA 'ESCALATES FALSIFICATION' OF HISTORY

AU132112 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Soko Banja, 10 March--Dusan Gligorijevic, president of the city conference of the League of Communists of Belgrade, spoke at the festive celebration which was held here today on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the formation of the Ninth Serbian Shock Brigade and which was attended by veterans and citizens of this region. Addressing those present at the celebration, he pointed out that a clear ideological-political awareness and their patriotic feelings enabled the fighters and the people of this region to persist in the struggle against a superior enemy and against domestic traitors. But recalling today the shining pages of the revolutionary struggle of the workers class and all our peoples and nationalities for social and national liberation, under the leadership of the party and Comrade Tito, we even more strongly consolidate our conviction that our present and our future are built on the foundations which were laid during the armed stage of the socialist revolution and liberation war.

Self-Management--the Only Alternative in Socialist Development

In the part of his speech devoted to internal political topics, Gligorijevic, calling attention to the great results achieved in all spheres of social life and work, stressed that "as a result of its clear ideological orientation and the revolutionary changes in society, self-management has become the only alternative in Yugoslavia's socialist development." He emphasized that today, too, there are attempts to revive the activities of all promoters of anti-self-managing ideological-political orientations, striving, irrespective of differences in their views, to link them together on the basis of hostility toward the LCY policy and self-management. Gligorijevic pointed out that even though today these anti-self-managing groups have no social basis in our society, we must be "even more effectively organized and resolute in political action and the ideological settling of accounts with all those tendencies and forces which oppose us in this manner."

Continuing his speech, Gligorijevic pointed out that the processes of further development of self-management and self-managing democracy would be stimulated even more strongly and would be given new qualities as a result of the implementation of Tito's far-reaching initiative for collective work and joint responsibility. This initiative has met with a plebiscite-like support of all working people and citizens, Gligorijevic stressed, and then pointed out that the unified ideological-political platform of the LCY Central Committee, which will be adopted, would stimulate even more the political and creative work which has been begun in all cummunities.

For Good Neighborly Cooperation

Speaking about the international situation and the role of Yugoslavia, Gligorijevic specifically dwelt on our relations with the neighboring countries. Pointing out that these relations are an important part of Yugoslavia's general orientation in the struggle for peace, the democratization of international relations and social progress in the world, Gligorijevic emphasized that the successes achieved by Yugoslavia "in developing good neighborly relations with all those countries which are ready to cooperate on the basis of complete mutual respect and of consideration for the differences existing between us," have been achieved on this basis. Calling attention to the fact that a complete equality and freedom of the peoples and nationalities living in the border zones both of our and of the neighboring states represent a very important element in a successful cooperation and friendship between neighboring countries, Dusan Gligorijevic said:

"However, this principled attitude of ours has not met with a corresponding acceptance on the part of our neighbor Bulgaria, which further continues to negate the existence of the Macedonian nation. This negation extends all the way to an appropriation of the historical and cultural past of the entire Macedonian nation; and it is by means of cheap propaganda that attempts are being made to refute something which is irrefutable forever, that is, the truth that the Macedonian people have found their own road of national and social liberation precisely in the struggle against the fascist occupiers and in the socialist revolution and in building the community with other Yugoslav peoples.

"Despite our efforts to discuss the disputed questions in a principled manner and with due respect for historical facts, further efforts have been made lately in neighboring Bulgaria using all means, including even falsifications of scientific facts, to dispute the existence of the Macedonian nation by reducing Macedonia to the level of a purely geographic concept. In addition to this, certain memoirs negate, among other things, irrefutable facts and dispute, allegedly on the basis of history, the real elements which were present at one time in interparty relations, that is, at the time when the question of the Macedonian minority and nation was considered in a principled Marxist way."

Whom does the Distortion of Facts Serve?

"This escalating distortion of facts concerning mutual relations, the constant and persistent negation of the existence of a nation and the use of various pseudohistorical interpretations about the Bulgarian land and territories cannot be considered as anything else except as territorial aspirations. It is precisely because of this that we must say also today that it must be clear to everyone who nurtures such aspirations that our people have always been ready to defend what is theirs and that today they are even more ready for this.

"We are confronted by a constant escalation of the falsification of historical facts by the Bulgarian side, an effrontery which does not shrink even before the fact that today there are still living witnesses and participants in what took place in the recent past, or shrink before the fact that the Bulgarian fascist army was an occupying force under which numerous families, communists and fighters in the national liberation struggle in this region, perished.

"We have not allowed anyone until now and we will not allow anyone in the future to interfere in the internal questions of our development, no matter in what way such attempts might be made and regardless of whether someone likes or does not like the road we have chosen on our own and along which we are successfully advancing in building socialist self-managing relations. Every such attempt would be illusory because it would be broken by the strength and unity of our peoples and nationalities, strength and unity based on equality and on community of aims in building self-managing social relations as the greatest achievement of our revolution. It is on this that their unwavering readiness to defend the achievements of the national liberation war and revolution and the socialist self-managing construction, in which these achievements have found their fullest realization, is based," Gligorijevic concluded.

MIKULIC CHAIRS LCY PRESIDIUM 21 MARCH

LD212105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1746 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kupari--The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee held a meeting today at Kupari under the chairmanship of Branko Mikulic.

Within the framework of preparations for the next session of the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium considered and adopted a proposal of conclusions on the tasks of the League of Communists in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative concerning the promotion of collective work and responsibility and further democratization of sociopolitical relations. The proposal of conclusions will be submitted to the LCY Central Committee for consideration and adoption at the session convened for 5 April this year.

TASKS OF LEAGUE OF PEACE DISCUSSED 21 MARCH

LD220440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

["League for Peace, Independence and Equality"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--The Commission for International Cooperation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and the Section for Foreign Political Questions and International Relations of the SAWPY Federal Conference today held a joint meeting under the chairmanship of Aleksandar Grlickov and Aleksandar Bakocevic. The session discussed questions of organization of activity and tasks of the Yugoslav League of Peace, Independence and Equality of peoples in the light of preparations for the forthcoming session of the league's assembly.

The discussion, in which several members of the commission and the section took part, emphasized the important function of the Yugoslav league as a form of activity of the socialist alliance in the actions connected with the entire complex of struggle for peace and equal cooperation in the world, which the league carries out through developed bilateral cooperation with the peace movements and through constructive work in various forms of multilateral gathering of peace-loving forces in the world. Conclusions were adopted whose implementation should contribute to the enrichment of the league's activity and to its more active approach to developments in the world, greater engagement of the Yugoslav public in the permanent activities of the league and, through this, to more regular following and reacting to the international processes and events of importance for world peace and security.

The session also considered preparations for the forthcoming conference of the nonalined countries in other developing countries on the role of women in the development, which will be held in the capital of Iraq, Baghdad, in May. The discussion emphasized the role of women in the nonalined and developing countries and the need for fuller use of the present and the creation of new possibilities for the improvement of their social position. The participants in the session pointed out that the preservation of peace in the world and the establishment of new and more just international political and economic relations represented a precondition for full implementation of the position and role of women as subjects and protagonists of development and social progress.

The commission for international cooperation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee considered a report on topical questions and some aspects of cooperation between communist and workers parties, as well as reports on the LCY activities in the international field.

GLIGOROV CONFIRMS 'PRESSURE' NEEDED FOR MARKET UNITY

AU212042 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbro-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Kiro Gligorov, member of the LCY Central Committee and the council of the federation, has spoken to the students and instructors of the high military-political school of the Yugoslav People's Army about some current trends in our society. Kiro Gligorov stressed the importance of the unified Yugoslav market and pointed out that any closing [of any part of this marekt] is a blow to the unity of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities. According to him, instead of strengthening the unified Yugoslav market, we are breaking it into parts. For this reason a general social-political pressure is needed to show that the road of agreements and accords represents the most important direction in the process of economic stabilization. We must, Gligorov said, really reach accords in good time about the main directions of our further development.